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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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The Independent

THANKSGIVING.

BY ROSE TERRY.

LORD! put a new song in my lips,
A song that fits to-day;
Not like the river's rushing chant
Upon its seaward way,
Nor like the anthem of the winds,
Nor ocean's desperate spray.

But most like some slight, wandering brook,
That, dropping from the hills,
Can no more shun the nearing grave
Than all its kindred rills,
And yet its weary, wistful tone
The autumn silence thrills.

I cannot thank Thee for my sin,
Nor for my sorrows yet;
The pain and fear and loss of life
I cannot but regret.
The loss of faith, the death of love,
Ah! how can I forget?

To trust no more, to love no more
Are lessons hard to learn.
The martyr to his stake may cling;
But is it sweet to burn?
Dear Lord! I thank Thee that my life
Can never more return.

I thank Thee for the present calm,
The quiet of the hour,
The silent rest of waiting days,
That know not leaf nor flower;
For every moment when the past
Lets loose its grasp of power;

For every charm of outer life
That soothes my wearied heart;
For sun and sky and wind and wave,
For Nature's flutter part;
More for the little lips and hands
So dear — so far apart!

Most for the spark of faith in Thee
Man hath not blown away,
That yet may quicken into light
And blaze to perfect day,
Till wasted love and wasted life
Are dreams that dare not stay.
Yet most for Thy great patience, Lord,
I give Thee thanks to-day.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

CASTE IN SEX.

IN EDUCATION.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

AFTER the fate of the first Boston high school open to girls, it can hardly be accepted as proof that the Boston woman was intellectually the inferior of the Boston man, because as late as the day of John Adams, while Harvard College lavished all its opportunity of education upon him, she was denied the privilege almost of learning how to spell. Barely to read and write decently, with the knowledge of dancing, at that time made up the sum total of a woman's education. Yet, in defiance of it, out of her clear, strong head and deep, loving heart, Abigail Adams wrote letters to her son, John Quincy Adams, which, with her example, made the strongest moral force in his education, and which will live in literature as long as any speech of her more liberally educated husband. It proves how much more powerfully is one human being individually than any statute of law which proscribes it or oppresses it; that in all ages and conditions women have existed who, through sheer mental and spiritual force, have commanded wisdom and the reverence of men in the very face of the sneer, "You are *only* a woman." We need not go outside of our own race or language to learn in defiance of what ridicule and prejudice they did it. A few sentences from Swift's famous letter "To a Young Lady on her Marriage" will indicate to what stage the education of women had advanced in the age of Queen Anne. He says:

"It is a little hard that not one gentleman's daughter in a thousand should be brought to read or understand her own natural tongue, or to judge of the easiest books that are written in it; as any one may find who can have the patience to hear them, when they are disposed to mangle a play or novel, where the least word out of the common road is sure to disconcert them. And it is no wonder, when they are not so much as taught to spell in their childhood, nor can ever attain to it in their whole lives."

"I advise you, therefore, to read aloud more or less every day to your husband, if he will permit you, or to any other friend (but not a female one), who is able to set you right; and as for spelling, you may compass it in time, by making collections from the books you read.

"I know very well that those who are commonly called learned women have lost all manner of credit by their impertinent talkativeness; but there is an easy remedy for this, if you once consider that, after all the pains you may be at, you never can arrive in point of learning to the *perfection* of a *schoolboy*.

"Your sex employ more thought and application to be fools than to be wise or useful. When I reflect on this, I cannot conceive you to be human creatures, but a certain sort of species hardly a degree above a monkey, who has more diverting tricks than any of you, is an animal less mischievous and expensive, might in time be a tolerable critic in velvet and brocade, and, for ought I know, would equally become them."

History has not recorded how refined or sensitive by nature the English maiden was who received this letter from Dean Swift; but any woman of sensibility in the present day can easily decide how much such a letter would encourage herself in the pursuit of learning. Only sixty years ago Sidney Smith wrote that there was no rational defense for the great disparity between the education of men and women in England. The advance is great; yet to-day the spirit of Caste in Sex prevails in the education of women both in England and in America. Never till the human race outgrows it can simple justice be meted to woman in any life or work that she attempts. Never till she commands her faculties and functions as man commands his can she be judged justly in love, in learning, in labor, in creative art. Never till she has outgrown and outlived the caste of sex in herself can she command the high justice which all women long for and a few so loudly demand. She has yet to realize—or, at least, to act as if she realized—that, whatever ideal of excellence a woman commands, she must command it as woman, not as man. Ever since the world was made women have been abused for being women, till the brightest of them have come to despise their own sex, to apologize for it, to abuse it, or to try to be above it. For centuries a woman believed the highest compliment a man could pay her was to tell her that she was "superior to her sex." If she was ambitious and wanted to do something great, she tried to do it *like* a man; and, of course, made a miserable failure. To-day the most "advanced" women think it necessary to talk and act like men, as if there were any special honor in *that!* A witty woman, anxious to impress a man with her wit, in nine cases out of ten falls to ridiculing her own sex, its weaknesses and foibles. The man may laugh, he may even admire her brilliancy, but by so much must she sink in his esteem, if he holds her to his own code of honor. If not too self-absorbed, she would notice that he offers her no antithesis by ridiculing his own sex. A man is proud of being a man. He has pride of sex; he holds his own in honor. In nine cases out of ten a man is true to all other men. He will hide rather than expose the faults of men; if he cannot justify them, at least, he covers them with silence.

A woman, if not ashamed or sorry that she is a woman, is so imbued with the conviction that her sex is held in latent contempt that she deprecates or apologizes for it, if only to prove to the man with whom she converses that she is superior or indifferent to it, that by so much she personally may rise in his estimation. A race that does not believe in itself can never rise above the level of slavery. A sex false to its own highest possibility, a sex not true to itself, must accept degradation. A woman would despise a man who habitually ridiculed or sneered at men, at whatever work they did or attempted, however poorly done; she would despise him as a man false to his own sex, to his own manhood. Is it any less false or despicable for a woman to do the same thing? The unity of manhood makes half its grandeur. The unkindness or indifference of woman to woman makes half the weakness of womanhood. When women are as true to women as men are to men—when they hold their womanhood as men hold their manhood—as a glory, not a shame—then and not till then will they rise to the dignity of a united, concentrated, distinctive force in the universe. Then and not till then can the masculine and feminine soul reign in harmony. Then woman will be content and proud to reign as woman; she will have no desire to rise above man, will see no special advantage in being like him. She will hold the equipoise of the human race in abiding *with* him his equal counterpart, and her glory will be the glory of WOMAN. That day is not yet. Caste of sex in education, with its root far back in the centuries, blossoms outside of all schools, and bears baleful fruit in millions of human homes. How often does a mother take her growing girl and boy and teach to each as only a mother can the mystery of the other's nature? How often does she teach each to revere the attributes of the other, teach both that in the very difference of their nature and lot they are not to fear or despise, but to cherish and love each other. Instead, as a rule, the boy is simply left to take in prejudice and presumption on the score of his sex from a thousand sources. How early the brother learns to lord it over his sister, simply because his parents allow him to do so. He robs her of her treasures; he shuts her out from pleasure with the cry, "You shan't. You're a girl!" He learns, from a thousand careless words uttered every day in his presence, that he is of greater account than his sister, because he is a boy; that he can enjoy many things of which she is deprived, because he is a boy; that great hopes are centered in him, solely because he is a boy, and very few in his sister, because she is a girl. She may have the quicker intelligence; but she is cut short in her studies because she is a girl. There may exist the same need that she should be taught self-help as he; yet she is left to grow in helpless, untaught dependence, because she is a girl. She may have the same longing as he after free scope for her powers; yet no less they are dwarfed and denied, because she is a girl. After such a process of education from infancy, is it strange that the brother grows up to believe that he is the superior being, not because he has given any proof of it whatever, but solely because he is a man? Or is it strange that the sister begins the life of womanhood mentally maimed, crippled through all her nature, feeble and aimless, when for not one day of her existence has she been allowed to forget that she is a girl, and, solely because a girl, proscribed in every sphere of development. A man's arrogance and tyranny seldom begins by his own fireside. It begins far back, when a little boy he played with his sister. Not his MAKER, but his mother, with caste in sex, has made him what he is, and made his sister what she is.

Not long ago a boy ten years of age burst into the room where I sat with his mother, and, throwing his books upon the table with great violence, his face flushed with passion, he exclaimed:

"I'll *never* go inside of that schoolroom again."

What is the matter, Ernest?" asked his mother.

"They have given me a woman for a teacher; and I won't be taught by a woman."

"Has she been unkind to you, Ernest?"

"No; but she *is a woman*. All the boys in B. will laugh at me when they find out my teacher was a woman. I never had a woman for my teacher, and I never will."

"Don't you know that some of the greatest men who have ever lived in the world were taught by women when they were much older than you are, Ernest?" I ventured to ask.

"I don't care," exclaimed this young citizen of America. "I ain't agoin' to be Boo-hoo! boo-hoo!"

"There, don't cry, Ernest," said his mother. "If you feel so bad about it, you needn't go any more. To-morrow I will look you up a new school. I'm sorry, though, for Mr. ——'s is one of the best in the city."

Hearing this, Master Ernest wiped his eyes and his nose, seized his cap, and stamped forth in triumph, to tell the boy next door that *his* mother wouldn't send *him* to be taught by a woman!

The boy had passed one crisis in his life, to travel (spiritually) downward toward meanness and tyranny. Had his mother said: "Ernest, I have perfect confidence in Mr. ——, and in the lady he has placed over you. You *must* go to your teacher," the boy would have learned two lessons —alas! unlearned—which would have changed his entire character: first, to obey his MOTHER; second, not to despise his teacher *because* she was a woman.

Who can say that already in his heart the boy does not despise his mother; or that, when, as a man, he shall despise her still more because a woman, she will not deserve her fate?

THE PAPAL SITUATION.

BY A CATHOLIC.

FROM the foundation of the Apostolic Church up to the Mediæval Age bishops were elected by the people. At that epoch concordats were established between feudal lords and the popes, who, taking this elective right from clergy and laymen, for their own aggrandizement and power, entered into compact to divide this time-honored and divine prerogative between them; and since that time European Catholic governments and the Roman pontiffs have shared this public and universal plunder of people's voices and consciences. Different governments have had their different concordats; that of Ferdinand II, King of Naples, is the last in Italy, and whereby the king had the right of naming three candidates, from whom the Pope selected one. Since Victor Emanuel became King of Italy there have been no new bishops named in the kingdom. Victor Emanuel, however, made overtures, and sent deputations to the Pope proposing an observance of the concordat which had existed between His Holiness and the King of Naples. But this was refused, as the Papal Court decline all treaty with the Italian Government. In the meantime, over forty sees have become vacant, by death and removal. At the Consistory held at the Vatican on the 27th ult. the Pope, using the liberty given him by the laws of the guaranties, which were made during the last session of Parliament, named bishops to most of these vacancies, making thereby more bishops in one single day than any other pope ever made in a life-time. Yet, in the allocution addressed to the cardinals on that occasion the Pope—with an inconsistency between word and deed that is not only absurd, but quite ridiculous—stoutly maintains his non-acceptation of the "so-called guaranties," as he terms it, and declares that in filling these vacant sees he only uses his apostolic and divine right. But it is certain that it is only under these guaranties that he is permitted to exercise that right. For not having done so before, and thus neglecting to provide so many populous districts with pastors, he makes no excuse or apology; but only says that "the necessity has arrived at such a point when it would be lacking of charity in Jesus Christ to defer to remedy the want any longer." Actions will always outweigh words; and the simple truth is, the Pope is not only entirely free, but freer than ever before, in the exercise of his divinely-appointed office, and he is obliged to use his freedom in spite of himself. These laws, it must be remembered, not only endow him inalienably with princely estates, exempt from taxes, intrusion, or visitation by the government, and an immense revenue; but they guarantee him full jurisdiction over all ecclesiastical matters and protection in the absolute control of the Church. Surely, this looks like a tacit recognition of his infallibility; and what more could be expected or asked? Plotting, sedition, and treason can be carried on to any extent within the papal residence; and no officer, government, or king can interfere. All this is done not only for conciliation with the Pope and the clerical party, but with different Catholic governments, particularly of France, who have interests, more or less real, in the ecclesiastic affairs and Church property here in Rome.

This absolute control in all Church matters delivers the clergy more hopelessly than ever into the hands of the Pope—or, rather, into the hands of the Jesuitical party, that manages him and governs the Church. For the present, they must suffer; but the straining bands will the sooner break. May a compassionate Father—their truly Divine Bishop—have pity, and shorten their days of discouragement and despair!

It will be remembered with what difficulty these laws were passed; and even yet their justice and policy are questioned. But as when there is sickness in the house many unusual and irregular things are done, so it is with Italy. She is disposing the helpless members and adjusting the draperies of the dying Papacy. We must respect her emergency and her duty.

No less important than the acceptation of these guaranty laws by the Pope is his recognition, in his recent allocution, of the Catholic Reform movement. But alas! his recognition is not that of a wise father, a loving pastor, a good bishop, or a great pope. There is no desire expressed that the evils which encompass him, the Church, and the world should be removed, and as they only can be, by a radical religious reform; no prayers put forth for the re-establishment of living faith and a purified Christianity within the Old Church; no encouragement to those few faithful servants who are standing up so heroically against all odds for truth, for conscience, and for Christ; but, instead, harshness, denunciation, and anathema!

We quote some of his words. He says:

"We cannot allow to pass in silence the impious foolhardiness and perversity of some men in another part of Europe, who have turned miserably aside from the rule and communion of the Catholic Church, by libelous writings, filled with all manner of errors and lies, or by sacrilegious congresses held amongst them, attacking openly the [Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, and the truths of faith solemnly declared and defined by it, and particularly the supreme and full power of jurisdiction which the Roman Pontiff—successor of the blessed St. Peter—has, by divine disposition, over the entire Church, as well as the prerogative of infallibility, which is accorded him. And, moreover, these children of perdition, in order to excite the persecutions of secular powers against the Catholic Church, try to persuade them by fraud that the decrees of the Council of the Vatican have wrought a change in the primitive doctrine of the Church, and have plotted a grave peril for governments and for civil society. And what could they feign or think more iniquitous, and at the same time more absurd, than such calumnies?

"We regret that in certain places even ministers of the government, deceived by these villainous insinuations, regardless of the offense that must result therefrom for the people who remain faithful, have not hesitated to give their protection and their favor to the new sectaries, and thus to confirm them in their rebellion," etc., etc.

We rejoice that the Pope has spoken; for, as the combat must come, it is well that the contending forces should be arrayed in open field—no fighting in the dark or ambuscade.

We have no liking nor dread of papal maledictions; indeed, we do not believe in maledictions at all, whether from saint or sinner. We doubt their efficacy or their harm, except to the giver. Then they are always uncharitable, and usually blasphemous; and in this, our cause of religious reform, we prefer, by far, the papal anathema to the benediction.

The vial of wrath begins to tilt. But, though we be encompassed by its pourings out, we shall neither be dismayed nor discouraged; for the Rock that we stand upon is sure!

ROME, ITALY, Nov. 4th, 1871.

UNLEARNED LESSONS.

BY MRS. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

AFTER four hundred people were trampled almost into an indistinguishable mass in the cathedral of Galway, Ireland, before daylight on Christmas morning, because some practical joker broke a lath in the packed assemblage, for "the fun" of frightening the worshipers, it was thought that architects throughout the civilized world had "learned a lesson" about providing means of egress from all buildings designed for public assemblages of people; but after that five hundred people were roasted alive in the Richmond theater, or killed by jumping from the windows, because those foremost in the rush from the burning building were jammed against the doors, which opened inward, and it was found impossible to get the people to fall back until they could be opened. So they *died en masse*, pressing against the doors, effectually barring out life, and throwing themselves into the arms of death.

Those who remember the horror and newspaper comments following this frightful catastrophe will recall the general conviction that no schoolhouse, or hall, or church, or theater ever again should or would be built with doors opening inward. But where is the public building (say, except the National Capitol and Cooper Institute, of which the doors open in any other way?

Even the new Congregational church of Chicago, erected at so much cost on the site of one burned four years ago, and dedicated with so much solemnity, is a public trap, of which the springs would be about as likely to close in any sudden panic, and fasten the congregation "down ever," as was that of the old chest which saved "Cinevra" from all the cares of married life. That crowded assemblies are subject to causeless panics is a fact we are not permitted to forget. That all public buildings are liable to take fire, from defective flues and various other causes, is another fact of which we are often and painfully reminded. What condemnation can be too severe for that recklessness of human life which permits the builders of public edifices thus to ignore the lessons of history, and the well-known danger to which they subject thousands of people?

We are or profess to be shocked at any carelessness on the part of the builders or managers of lines of public conveyance; but does not the divine law against murder apply to any kind of negligence by which life is endangered? Every year yields its crop of lessons on the criminal neglect of railroad and steamboat officials; but who learns them, or enforces them so as to compel others to take heed?

When London was burned, three hundred years ago, and the recurrence of the catastrophe made forever impossible, by a stringent law, substituting stone, brick, tiles, and slate for the wood which up to that time had been freely used as building material, it might well have been thought that the world, as well as London, would have profited by the expensive lesson. But the American children of the old Mother Country stopped their ears and shut their eyes to the teachings of experience; and, as a consequence, terrible conflagrations have been and are one of our most prominent American institutions. In the year 1823 or '23 there was a whole block of buildings burned in Pittsburgh, and some eight or ten lives lost. Then the city councils passed a law forbidding the building of any more wooden houses within the city limits, but made no provision for removing those already built. In '45, twenty years after, these old wooden buildings furnished the kindlings which burned the city. But what city learned wisdom from her terrible experience? Not one; and even she has extended her limits over a vast area, on which wood is the principal building material. Wooden San Francisco was burned three times; and has learned, at last, that cheap houses are very dear.

In Chicago, where the smoke still rises from the ruin wrought by her wooden shams, acres and acres of ground have already been covered by a fresh growth of mushrooms, to be burned as inevitably as were their predecessors. Not only are they putting up the rude structures necessary for shelter and business, but elaborate, extensive, and expensive blocks, with tar roofs, wooden walls, and every characteristic of a box of tinder, minus the box. In one place they are finishing what is called a "marble block," which is a coarse brick structure, with a thin veneering, on one side, of some kind of whitish stone; and nearly one-third of this veneering is being covered with wooden warts, called bay windows, so elaborately fillagreed as to remind one of the poultry-houses which enthusiastic gentlemen farmers used to build, in the crisis of the hen fever. That love of cheap decoration which can induce men, in the awful shadow of death and desolation which hangs on this city, thus to add to the future risk of life and property, is a mania which should subject the patient to the restraints of legal guardianship.

A large and respectable party in Chicago are struggling against the tide of public sentiment, and seeking to procure the passage of such laws as will bring future security; but, thus far, they have been defeated and overpowered, and that human sympathy which flew on lightning pinions to comfort the houseless should extend the further aid of a moral sentiment which shall defend Chicago from future and fast impending destruction. A very little common sense on the part of insurance companies would have spared us the last great fire and saved them from bankruptcy; and, if local causes operate to prevent the people here learning the lesson of the great fire, there is no reason why those who look on from a distance should be blinded by the smoke. Let the civilized world come to the rescue, and help this infatuated people to learn the lesson the All Father is teaching to the world by their suffering and sorrow and tears.

A SONG FOR THE HARVEST.

BY JOHN W. CHADWICK.

COME, list to a song for the Harvest;
Thanksgiving and honor and praise;
For all that the bountiful Giver
Hath given to gladden our days.

For the grain and the corn in their plenty,
For the grapes that were gathered with song,
For pumpkins so brave with their yellow,
They had lived upon sunbeams so long.

For cranberries down in the meadow,
And the buckwheat that flamed on the hill,
And blueberries tempting the children
To wander and pick them at will.

For the peaches that blush through their pallor,
Or glow like a pretty quadroon,
As they dream of the sun in the morning,
Or welcome his kisses at noon.

For the sweet-smelling hay and the clover,
That sweeten the breath of the kine;
And the apples that lingered, as dreading
The air and the light to resign.

And not for the fruit-harvest only
We offer our thanks and our praise;
Not less have the leaves and the blossoms
Made brighter and better the days.

The leaves that delight with their greenness,
That soften the heat with their shade,
And nestle so crisply in autumn,
To startle the lover and maid.

For the blossoms that whiten in May-time
The ground, as with snow, as they fall;
For the flowerets that whisper their meanings
In cottage and hovel and hall.

Aye, thanks for the harvest of Beauty!
For that which the hand cannot hold!
The harvest eyes only can gather
Which only our hearts can enfold!

We have reaped it on mountain and moorland;
We have gleaned it from meadow and lea;
We have harvested it in from the cloudland;
We have bound it in sheaves from the sea.

And thanks that the whole of the harvest
Is not for the children of men;
That the birds and the beasts are remembered,
The dwellers in river and fen;

That He giveth them meat in due season,
And heareth their cry when they call—
The tiniest, weakest among them,
The hugest and strongest of all.

But the song it goes deeper and higher;
There are harvests which eye cannot see;
They ripen on mountains of Duty,
They are reaped by the brave and the free.

And these have been gathered and garnered;
Some golden with honor and gain,
And some as with heart's blood made ruddy,
The harvests of sorrow and pain.

Alas! for our pitiful singing.
For all it has lasted so long,
The half of our rapture and wonder
Has not been expressed in our song.

But he who is Lord of the Harvest—
The Giver who gladdens our days—
Will know if our hearts are repeating,
"Thanksgiving and honor and praise."

THE MORMONS AND THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D.

To make a real collision between law and conscience, there must either be a commanding by the state of what it is supposed God has forbidden, or a forbidding by the state of some act which God has commanded. Under either aspect the religious plea of the Mormon in the judicial proceedings against him is without any solid foundation. Giving him all the benefit of his supposed revelation, it is, at the utmost, only a permission. It does not make it obligatory on him to take even one wife, much less two or many. The state, therefore, may throw around marriage any guards that may be shown to be necessary. It may not only limit a man to one wife; but it may also annex conditions, whether of age, character, means, or anything else that the good of society demands, to his marrying at all. There is no matter more intimately wrapped up in state polity, because there is none, perhaps, on which the highest well-being of society more largely depends. If there is one social institution, above all others, in respect to which there should be national unity, it is that of marriage—the marriage of one woman to one man. If there is one set of legal proceedings that should be free from a mischievous local diversity, or that demands a rigid uniformity in all our states and territories, it is that which relates to the solemnization and the dissolution of this most vital bond.

It is for this reason that Mormon polygamy cannot be allowed, whatever plea it may interpose. It would at once throw us out of the pale of Christendom. Even to treat the matter lightly would tend to the utter dissolution of all marriage, and with it the destruction of the family, the true unit of the state, the very germ or life-seed of its social vitality.

We have dwelt upon Mormonism mainly as suggestive of another evil in our land, of far graver consequence, and in respect to which there has been displayed an indifference most strange and unaccountable. We refer to the Oneida Community, as it is called, existing in the very heart of our state, and maintaining its ground in open defiance of our laws, as well as of our Christianity. Mormonism is white when compared with this. With all its inherent vices, the former challenges something of our sympathy and respect for its severe sufferings, its heroic endurance, and the invincible courage its followers have exhibited in seeking a remote region, where they could pursue unmolested their chosen way of life. Aside from their social blemish, they present some traits of a strict and even stern religionism. It may be said, too, that with them polygamy is regarded as truly marriage. It is regulated by severe laws, defining and punishing adultery, together with all licentious intercourse, all free love that disdains the marriage sanction. In the matter, too, of the plurality of wives, they have the example of nations, ancient and modern, among whom marriage was governed by laws of religious strictness. Their fondness, moreover, for the grand Old Testament Scriptures forms a peculiar feature of their religious character; and it may be pleaded that an overweening desire to conform to this, without the clear distinction between the tolerated and the immutable aspects, such as our Saviour makes, has led them astray. Mormonism had not its origin in impurity; but the other vile thing with which we have contrasted it sprang from that very germ. "It was conceived in sin," and shapen in a loathsome antinomian uncleanness.

It may be truly said of this Oneida Community that it is nothing more nor less than an open brothel. It is a place where there is practiced, justified, and unblushingly proclaimed the most unrestrained license of sexual intercourse. There is no covering of secrecy, such as shrouds similar dens of pollution in our great cities. Even if the world around them were ever so much disposed to ignore their existence, their newspapers and pamphlets, which they are continually sending forth, would not permit. We can only allude to their writings; they are too vile for reference or citation. They are simply mentioned to show how daring and unblushing this abomination has become in consequence of its long and strange impunity.

Now, why is this, it may well be asked, and especially in view of the late rigid proceedings against the comparatively pure Mormon polygamy? Why is this most foul blot permitted to exist upon the face of our state, and especially in a portion of it that has ever claimed a pre-eminence in morals and measures of reform? Oneida County, in the vicinity of the religious city of Utica, in the near neighborhood of seats of learning and theological seminaries, is the locus of a foul, pestilential plague-spot, that calls aloud not only for quarantining, cleansing, and disinfection, but for an utter blotting out from the face of the earth. The County of Oneida has courts, grand juries, district attorneys. Why are they not performing their duties? How can men claiming to be moral, or even respectable, live patiently in an atmosphere tainted by such a nuisance? If there is a failure here owing to local influences of fear or gain, or some deadening effect of the near miasma, why is not the state authority invoked? Why, in short, is there not aroused a general storm of indignation, stronger than that which lately swept over our greatest city, as the only means of purifying it from its unexampled robberies?

There is no need of dwelling on the evil of this Oneida Community, or its fearfully demoralizing influence. It is a subject which the present writer would have avoided, as unclean and unsavory, had it not been already alluded to in the columns of THE INDEPENDENT, which has done its duty in this respect better than any other one of our religious papers. The writer may say, too, that his attention was demanded to it from the sad case of a friend and neighbor, whose young son, once a hopeful member of Union College, had been drawn into this vortex of impurity. Inquiry leads to the knowledge of similar cases, both male and female. It is not a mere recluse settlement of unclean fanatics, but a place of public allurement. Under excellent business management the Community has been made a thriving one. Pleasant buildings, gardens abounding in fruit, delightful walks, grounds beautifully laid out have made it, as it was designed to be, a place of resort for parties of young people forming pic-nics in summer and sleighing excursions in winter, from all the neighboring region. Families are broken up by it. In fact, they seem to have a malignant hostility to the very name, as appears from the scoffing rancor which the ides and the mention of the family institution never fail to call out in their vile publications.

The revolting impurity of the subject forbids enlargement. Their writings have been widely distributed, and they speak for themselves. Emboldened by long impunity, they make no pretense of delicacy or concealment; and yet, disgusting as these vile productions are to the serious mind, there is no estimating the mischief they are doing to the young and thoughtless. Much has lately been said about the publication of obscene books in some of the New York dens of darkness, and the circulation of them as part of our railroad literature. Why have not the severe and explicit statutes on this subject been applied to these far worse effusions of the Oneida Community?

There are two things that greatly add to their moral deformity. The first is the attempt to impart to their abominable

The Independent.

THE DYING GIRL'S REQUEST.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

HARK, sweet sister, I can hear
In the distance voices calling—
Sounds that meet my listening ear
Like soft raindrops falling—
Falling like the summer rain
On a field of thirsty grain.

Voices born of God, I'm sure—
Angel harpists sent in kindness,
My worn spirit to allure
From this filmy blindness—
Blindness which mysteriously
Hides thy beauty, sweet, from me.

All the colors of the earth
Now seem melting in the measure;
Now a bloom of heavenly birth
Floods the air with treasure—
Treasure that I long to clasp
With my pale hand's earnest grasp.

But no longer with my hand
May I gather scattered roses;
In Death's near and noiseless land
Nerveless all reposes!
Oh! I grieve, for your dear sake,
From the world these hands to take!

Hands that learned of love and need,
With their deftness, arts of beauty,
All the while, their simple creed
Just to do their duty.
Skilled at last to do and know,
Must they from you idly go?

But God orders all things well.
List! the angel-voices clearer.
Was that, dear, a curtain fell?
Come, sweet, nearer, nearer—
Hold them—something says to me,
"*Your hands are her legacy.*"

Now, my darling, all is peace;
All is won for which I've striven;
Love in trust has found release,
Bliss to faith is given.
Rapturous music fills the air,
Crowned at length is work and prayer.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

No. LV.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—CHARLES T. TORREY—WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN—JONATHAN WALKER—THOMAS GARRETT.

THE arrests, imprisonments, trials, and final death of Charles T. Torrey in the Maryland Penitentiary are among the more memorable examples of the workings of the Underground Railroad. The prominence and wide notoriety of his acts, his position as a young and able clergyman, the high respectability of his connections, the number and high standing of those who sought his reprieve or some mitigation of his sentence, with the persistent refusal of the authorities to grant it, challenged scrutiny, demanded investigation, and compelled thoughtful men to ask and show cause why such acts of neighborly kindness should be so sternly rebuked, so severely punished.

Mr. Torrey was born near the spot where the Pilgrims landed, and of an ancestry distinguished for their piety and political standing in the state. His parents dying in his early childhood, he was placed under the care of his grandparents. Quick, smart, and impulsive, though rapidly proficient in his studies, he did not, perhaps, receive that thorough and careful restraint from these indulgent guardians which one of his mercurial temperament required. When, therefore, he went forth into the world, he had not gained all that caution, calm and calculating self-control which one differently constituted and differently trained might have exhibited in the peculiarly trying circumstances in which he was afterward placed. At any rate, when he was brought into close contact with slavery, and he became acquainted with the sad story of the slave's wrongs and wants, he was not so well prepared to listen to the cool counsels of prudence as he was prompt to reduce to practice, without much refining and weighing of consequences, that "disinterested benevolence" which was the great idea of his religious creed.

Graduating from Yale College, in the year 1830, he received licensure to preach, and was settled as a pastor of the Richmond-street Congregational church, in Providence, in 1837. In the meantime he had married the second daughter of Dr. Ide, of West Medway, Mass., his theological teacher, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, of the same state, a distinguished theologian of his day. By this marriage he became allied to prominent leaders in a school of theology whose distinguishing feature had ever been an inflexible adherence to the logical conclusions of the doctrines of its creed, in their practical as well as their theoretical results, thus exorcising the admission of a veteran anti-slavery writer that he had "never known a Hopkinsian clergyman who was not an abolitionist." The great reforms, especially the anti-slavery, then at their spring-tide, and stirring the public mind deeply, would not permit him to enjoy the quietude of a pastor's life. Accordingly he relinquished his pastorate in the autumn of 1838, and engaged in delivering anti-slavery lectures, and in copious writing for the public press.

In 1842 there was a slaveholders' convention at Annapolis, at which, as if the laws of Maryland were not inhuman and unchristian enough, it was proposed to make them still more oppressive and wicked. Among other propositions, hardly less degrading and cruel, they proposed to the legislature to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will or deed; to prevent free negroes from coming into the state; to sell free persons of color, convicted of crime, into slavery out of the state; to repeal the act allowing manumitted negroes to remain in the state without a certificate; to require free negroes to give security for their good behavior; to forbid free negroes from holding real estate; and, also, to prohibit them from holding meetings after sundown. To this convention Mr. Torrey repaired, in the capacity of a "Washington correspondent" of several Northern papers. Whether or not the members of the convention were made suspicious by the nefarious purposes of their meeting, it soon transpired that they were suspicious of Mr. Torrey as an abolitionist, and a question arose whether he should be allowed to remain, either on the floor or in the galleries. While this was being discussed in the convention a great and increasing excitement was pervading Annapolis, and the mob was debating the question whether he should be taken five miles out of town to be tarred and feathered, or hung. The conclusion, however, was to commit him to jail; a building he pronounced to be "old and ruinous, without bed or even straw for a prisoner." He was allowed, however, such necessities by furnishing them at private expense. He was gratuitously defended by two able lawyers of the state, Alexander and Palmer. Many of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and others proffered their kind sympathy and good offices. After several days' incarceration, the judge decreed that there was no cause for detention, though he put him under five hundred dollars' bonds to keep the peace, his lawyers kindly becoming his sureties. This false imprisonment, as a poor man heavily in debt, he was ill able to bear, was the price he was obliged to pay for simply *being* an abolitionist, nothing else being laid to his charge.

In this jail he became acquainted with thirteen persons who had been manumitted by their owner, who afterward died insolvent. His creditors thereupon seizing these unoffending men and women, their case was twice tried before the courts, where it was proved that their late owner was not insolvent when he manumitted them. But these decisions had been reversed by the chancellor, and they were in jail awaiting a new trial, with small probability of a favorable result. Mr. Torrey, very naturally, became deeply interested in their case, and resolved to help them, if he could. In a letter to the *New York Ecangelist*, written a few days after his release, there occurs this sentence:

"I feel with more force than ever the injunction to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them'; and, after listening to the history of their career, I sat down and wrote and signed and prayed over a solemn reconsecration of myself to the work of freeing the slaves, until no slaves shall be found in the land. May God help me to be faithful to that pledge in Annapolis jail. In that cell, God helping me, if it stands, I will celebrate the emancipation of the slaves in Maryland before ten years roll away."

There is a touching pathos in this incident in Mr. Torrey's life; which, had real chivalry, and not slavery, been the ruling spirit of the American people, would have rather endeared him to his countrymen than have consigned him to prison. Well born, with superior talents, education, and professional prospects, a charming home, cheered by the presence of a lovely wife and little ones, he sacrificed them, disregarded the popular sentiment of the North, and braved the vengeance of the South, to aid the lowly and downtrodden. As the young reformer sits in the dreary and repulsive prison, surrounded by and listening to the story of the dusky victims of the same cruel power that had laid its ruthless hands on him, little did from the imagination is required to suggest a picture worthy of the painter's art. It is easy now, as it was then, to criticise and charge him with imprudence, unfounded enthusiasm, and an improper estimate of the relative claims of his family and the slave. Doubtless he was imprudent. That he was too enthusiastic may be admitted, as we smile at his purpose to "celebrate the emancipation of the slaves in Maryland in ten years." That a cooler and more calculating judgment would have led him to hesitate longer before subjecting his family to the contingencies resulting from his decision is probable. But, at worst, these were errors of judgment, "leaning to virtue's side." In the light of eternity, above the interests, the friendships, and conventionalisms of earth, at Heaven's chancery, when this act shall be tested by the standards of the great law of love, another estimate will probably obtain. That solemn promise, then written down, will be deemed a worthier record than that of many a prudent man, who, at a safe distance, left the slave to suffer and perish, while he satisfied his conscience and sense of justice by discountenancing such rashness, such unlawful interference with the claims of the slavemaster. It is not, indeed, necessary that judgment should be passed now on questions like these. But it is surely time that the insolent Southern demands in this regard, so generally acquiesced in by Northern and even Christian men, should, at least, be questioned. The obloquy often cast by those who heard the appeals of the fleeing fugitive, only to disregard, upon the few who, like Mr. Torrey, heard to heed, should be relieved by a recognition of the fact that braver, more unselfish, and more chivalric deeds are not recorded on the page of history than were theirs. When, by reason of the unparalleled difficulties of the situation, all made mistakes, let not theirs alone be held up for the public reprobation, which were made in the interests of humanity, and with such sublime disregard of personal sacrifice and danger.

After his release, he went to Albany, and became editor of a paper. While in that city, a slave, who had escaped to Canada, came to him and entreated him to go to Virginia and aid in the escape of his wife and little ones. To one with his feelings and convictions, with such a vow on record, such an appeal could not come in vain. With the husband and father he started on his ill-fated errand of humanity, which proved not only unsuccessful in the immediate object for which it was undertaken, but fatal to all like efforts on his part in behalf of the slave. He was again arrested, imprisoned, and placed on trial. He secured the services of Reverdy Johnson; but not until, with characteristic honesty, he had confessed that he had once aided one of his slaves to escape. He experienced the annoyances and hardships that might be reasonably expected for such an offense in such a community. Through the kind offices of friends, however, they were much lessened and alleviated; and, like the Missouri prisoners, he at once entered upon his missionary efforts, conversing, preaching, and praying with his fellow-prisoners. But, while laboring for their benefit, he did not forget the great cause of human freedom; but wrote to friends, to bodies, secular and ecclesiastical, and one long and able letter to the State of Maryland. After being in jail some three months, awaiting his trial, he, in company with others, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape. Being betrayed, they failed of carrying their purpose into effect; and, he writes, "were heavily ironed, and placed in damp, low-arched cells, and treated worse than if we had been murderers. I was loaded with irons weighing, I judge, twenty five pounds, so twisted that I could neither stand up, lie down, nor sleep." For seven days and nights he said he slept none, from pain and the utter prostration of the nervous system. His trial coming on, he was convicted; and on the 30th of December, 1843, he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Strenuous efforts soon began to be made for his release. Leading men in church and state, comprehending the essential indignity and wickedness of such a penalty for such an offense, signed memorials to the governor of Maryland for pardon. Appeals also were made in person by several individuals. But the public sentiment of the state and of the South was too embittered; and, though Governor Pratt expressed himself as personally favorable to the request, he did not deem it wise or best to brave the popular feeling against it. Some of the better portion of the citizens of Baltimore approached Mr. Torrey with the idea of preparing the way for such release by some seeming concession and the confession of doing wrong in violating slave laws. But he nobly adhered to his principles. In a letter, dated 21st of December, 1844, he writes: "I cannot afford to concede any truth or principle to get out of prison. I am not rich enough." Indeed, it is doubtful whether any concession would have appeased the bloodthirsty appetite of the demon who now had him within his power. Though his health was failing, and it was evident he must soon succumb to the rigors of a prison life, the governor remained inexorable. He died in prison, on the 9th of May, 1846.

But the most humiliating fact remains to be noted. After his death, his remains were taken to Boston; and Park-street church, in which a brother-in-law was a worshiper, was engaged for the funeral services. The permission was, however, revoked, the house of another denomination procured, and Tremont Temple was thronged by the multitude, many individuals of which were hardly less indignant at the heartless intolerance of Boston than at the barbarism of Maryland. His body was followed by a long procession to Mount Auburn, where a fitting monument was afterward raised to his memory. There lies, in the words of Whittier, "the young, the beautiful, the brave! He is safe now from the malice of his enemies. Nothing can harm him more. His work for the poor and helpless was well and nobly done. In the wildwoods of Canada, around many a happy fireside and holy family altar, his name is on the lips of God's poor. He put his soul in their soul's stead; he gave his life for those who had no claim on his love save that of human brotherhood."

On the evening of the day of his burial there was a large meeting in Faneuil Hall, at which addresses were made by Gen. Fessenden, of Maine, Henry B. Stanton, and Dr. Walter Channing; and a poem from James Russell Lowell was read. Referring to the acts for which Mr. Torrey suffered, Mr. Stanton said: "Stripped of all extrinsic ornament, it was this: he aided oppressed men peaceably to cast away their chains; he gave liberty to men unjustly held in bondage. . . . He has done something for liberty, and his name deserves a place in the calendar of its martyrs. Now that he has laid quietly and serenely in his grave, we may safely publish those acts to the world which, while he lived, could be safely known only to the few. In a letter addressed to me, while he was in prison awaiting his trial, he said: 'If I am a guilty man, I am a very guilty one; for I have aided nearly four hundred slaves to escape to freedom, the greater part of whom would probably but for my exertions have died in slavery.'" This statement was corroborated by the public testimony of Jacob Gibbs, a colored man, who was Mr. Torrey's chief assistant in his efforts. His selection was an example of Mr. Torrey's shrewdness; and one instance, at least, in which the slave-masters overreached themselves, and where laws enacted in behalf of slavery inured to the interests of freedom. For by the slave codes of all the slaveholding states the testimony of colored persons could not be received in court, so that Mr. Gibbs could never testify against his employer.

The case of William L. Chaplin affords another example of what it cost in those days to be honest and humane, to listen to the voice of sympathy, and to carry into action the simple precepts of Christian love. In the year 1836 Mr. Chaplin, a young lawyer of Eastern Massachusetts, just entering upon the practice of his profession, with generous ambition and flattering prospects, was invited, on the very threshold of what he had marked out as his life's work, to relinquish all these prospects, that he might espouse the cause of the despised and downtrodden slave. Yielding to what he regarded the voice of duty, he relinquished his profession and its prospects, and for a quarter of a century devoted himself to the cause of the oppressed. Serving the National Anti-slavery Society for several months, he accepted the appointment of general agent of the New York State Anti-slavery Society. Possessing energy and marked executive ability, he devoted himself for four years, with large success, to the work of organizing the new forces of freedom in those early years of the reform. Afterward, for several years, in connection with others, he made a specialty of procuring and publishing anti-slavery tracts, documents, and volumes. In 1844 he assumed control of the *Albany Patriot*, the paper which Mr. Torrey, then in Maryland penitentiary, had recently started. Becoming the "Washington correspondent" of his own paper, he often found occasion, during his residence at the capital, to exhibit the philanthropy of his nature by aiding in the purchase of the relatives of those who had previously escaped to the North. During the session of 1850 he was persuaded to assist two young men, slaves of Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in their endeavor to escape. Being surprised in the attempt, he was arrested and cast into prison, on the charge of abducting slaves. Having lain in prison five months, he was released on the excessive bail of $25,000.

But his alleged offenses, according to the laws of the District of Columbia and of Maryland, would subject him, if convicted, to imprisonment for years, if not for life. The masters of the slaves he had aided were violent and most exacting in their demands, the country was intensely agitated, and the fate of Torrey was fresh in memory. There was little doubt that, if brought to trial, he would be convicted. It was deemed necessary, therefore, to prevent a trial whose probable results would be thus serious, if not practically fatal; and it was determined by his friends that his bail, though so large, should be forfeited and paid. To do this, his own little property was sacrificed, and heavy contributions were made by his friends and the friends of the cause. In this work Gerrit Smith, of New York, with his usual and prompt sympathy, his large-hearted beneficence, and princely munificence, became his surety, and contributed a large portion of the amount. And this was the price, demanded by the nation and paid by Mr. Chaplin and his friends, for performing the simple and neighborly act of aiding two young men to escape from the horrible bondage of chattel slavery.

This was the head and front of his offending, and thus dearly was he compelled to expiate it. But he lived to see the day when these men, if living, were not only made free, but enfranchised and clothed with the rights of citizenship; while those masters, stripped of all control over them, were dependent upon the generosity of the nation for even the right to live.

About the year 1840 Captain Jonathan Walker, of Massachusetts, took a contract to build a portion of a projected railroad in Florida. In fulfilling that contract he employed several negroes. Being a Christian man, he so far carried his religion into his daily life as to treat his workmen as human beings, permitting them to sit at the same table with himself and to bend the knee around the same family altar. The natural result followed. Kindness beget kindness, and they loved him and trusted in him. Accordingly, in 1844, they persuaded him to enter upon the every way hazardous venture of aiding them in an attempt, in an open boat, to escape from the land of chains to a neighboring island, belonging to the British crown. After doubling the capes of Florida, he was prostrated by violent sickness. He helpless, and the fugitives ignorant of navigation, they were at the mercy of the winds and waves. Found by the crew of a wrecking sloop, he was taken into Key West, where he was thrown into prison, and kept in irons until he was dispatched to Pensacola. During the passage he was compelled, like the veriest criminal of the vilest sort to lie on the bottom of the steamer in chains. Arriving in Pensacola, he was, with equal violence and brutality, cast into a cell in which two days previously a man had committed suicide, the floor still saturated with blood. There, chained to the floor, he was allowed neither bed, chair, nor table. He was tried in a United States court, convicted, and sentenced to be branded on the right hand with the capitals "S. S.", to stand in the pillory one hour; to pay as many fines as there were slaves "stolen"; to suffer as many terms' imprisonment; to pay the costs, and to stand committed until the fines were paid. These sentences were at once carried into execution. An United States marshal branded his hand with the initials of the words slave-stealer, he was compelled to stand in the pillory, was pelted with rotten eggs by a renegade Northerner, and remanded to prison, where he lay for eleven months, with a heavy chain on his leg, which the jailor would not remove, even for the purpose of changing his clothing. By efforts of his friends, in which Mr. Loven Moody took a leading part, a sufficient sum was raised to liquidate his fines, and in the summer of 1845 he was set at liberty.

The most instructive significance and the most impressive lessons of that strange and revolting incident lie in the sharp and broad contrast between the personal bravery and moral grandeur of the man and the craven cowardice and heartless ignominy of the nation; and in the profound mistake they made who supposed that they could thus fix a stigma upon such a person, or tarnish his good name, and who believed that the disgrace was not all their own, and all the honor his. For there were many, even in those days of darkness, who saw, with Whittier, that that brand was "highest honor"; and who welcomed the "brave seaman" back to his New England home as the chivalrous possessor of the old "heroic spirit of an earlier, better day." Like him, too, they said, in thought, if not in his own ringing words:

"Then lift that manly right hand, bold ploughman of the wave,
Its branded palm shall prophesy 'SALVATION TO THE SLAVE';
Hold up its fire-wrought language, that whoso reads may feel
His heart swell strong within him, his sinews change to steel.

"Hold it up before our sunshine, up against our Northern air.
Ho! men of Massachusetts, for the love of God, look there!
Take it henceforth for your standard, like the Bruce's heart of yore;
In the dark strife closing round ye, let that hand be seen before."

But unquestionably the most efficient agent of the Underground Railroad, as he was the most successful in these associated efforts of anti-slavery men to aid escaping fugitives, was Thomas Garrett, of Delaware. Born in Pennsylvania, of Quaker parentage, and richly endowed by Nature with qualities calculated to command the respect and confidence of others, he early took up his residence in Delaware. At the age of twenty-four, by the kidnapping of a colored woman of his family, whom he pursued and rescued, he took his first lesson in what proved to be his life's work. Listening to what he deemed a voice within, though he lived in a slave state, with the usual characteristics of a slaveholding community, he never concealed his opposition to the system, or his purpose to assist those who sought to escape its thralldom. Indeed, for more than fifty years he was the Good Samaritan of his state; his the house of refuge, always open to the fugitive victims of an oppressed race. So persistent was his philanthropy and so widely known were his sentiments that he left a record of more than twenty-seven hundred slaves he had assisted to escape. Nor did that record embrace the whole, as he did not commence it at the outset of his operations. That with such success and such clearly avowed opinions he should have been allowed to remain in a slave state, engaged in a lucrative business, and fill up his more than four-score years, are facts against the traditional policy of such communities. This seems all the more strange as it does not appear that the slaveholders of that state had any scruples about inflicting upon him all that the law would impose. In 1848, under the lead of James Bayard, afterward senator of the United States, he was prosecuted four times before Judge Taney, and was convicted on the charge of abducting two slave children, an alleged offense of which he was guilty, at worst, only by construction, and mulcted in fines which swept from him all his property, leaving him penniless at the age of sixty, and compelling him to begin life anew.

With such evidence of his fidelity to his convictions, and of the determination of the slaveholders to prevent him from carrying into execution those convictions, it is certainly a mystery, not to be fathomed here, that he was permitted to accomplish so much. If he did not bear with him a charmed life, there certainly seems to be reason for the belief that the "voice within" he thought he heard was no fancy; and, more, that He who spoke that voice extended his protecting and guiding hand, enabling him to obey it. That or far more than the ordinary amount of moral courage must have inspired him when, in reply to the auctioneer who had just struck off the last article of his property, seized and sold to pay the fine imposed, and who had expressed the hope that he would never be guilty of the like offense again, he said: "Friend, I haven't a dollar in the world; but if thee knows a fugitive who needs a breakfast, send him to me." No more true heroism was exhibited by Luther at Worms, hardly more by the Apostles before the Sanhedrim. It was the utterance of a sublime trust, under circumstances well calculated to test the strength of both courage and principle.

No wonder, then, having outlived the fury of his persecutors, and of the system which made them such, that he became an honored member of the community which had hunted him with such ferocity, that the closing years of his ripe old age were peaceful and serene, and that, when he died, the whole community seemed moved as the heart of one man, and that his funeral seemed rather an ovation to a conqueror than the sorrowful rites around the lifeless form of a departed friend. It was a fitting close, too, to so triumphant a career that representatives of the race he had done so much for should have been his own selected bearers of his body to the grave. His, too, was the rare good fortune, seldom accorded to reformers, of receiving something like an adequate reward for his sufferings and sacrifices here, not only in the accomplishment of what he labored for, but in the popular recognition of the virtues that made him thus heroic and effective.

Such was the Underground Railroad and the system of efforts it represented. They who engaged in them were generally Christian men and women, who feared God and regarded man; and they did it because, in their esteem, such service was only obedience to the royal law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." They acted, indeed, in full view of the fact that in obeying that law they must often disregard human statutes; and this they were prepared to do, and to accept the consequences—the censures, reproaches, and arguments they were sure to encounter—the fines, imprisonments, and even death itself, to which they were constantly exposed. To the argument, generally two-fold, that such interference was both unlawful and inexpedient, they returned for reply that, though unlawful in the courts of earth, they were sure it could not be in the Court of Heaven; and that that could not be inexpedient which was so clearly right. They found warrant, too, in the infinite worth of the human soul, the wide difference between a chattel personal, subject to all the accidents of property, the helpless victim of human caprice, passion, and self-interest, and the freeman, at liberty to develop the vast capabilities of his humanity for both time and eternity. The difference between Frederick Douglass, an ignorant and imbruted serf of an ill-tempered and brutal Maryland slaveholder, cowed and hopeless, and Frederick Douglass, with his imperial intellect cultivated and resplendent, swaying thousands by his eloquence, and reaching forth his strong arm to lift up his race; between the Edmonson sisters, sold on the block for the vilest purposes, and the same, refined and Christian women, gracing the domestic and social circle, was so great that they could not doubt the expediency of any efforts which might result in such a transformation. And, though the thousands thus rescued did not exhibit so wide discrimination, they felt it a glorious privilege, at whatever risk and cost, to give them the opportunity of such, or even far less, improvement. There was, however, no election. To them it was the Master's

"Living presence in the bond and bleeding slave";

and his piteous entreaty was but the voice of Him they could not disobey. To them it was both a promise and a warning

"That he who treads profanely on the scrolls of law and creed
In the depths of God's great goodness may find mercy in his need:
But woe to him who crushes the soul with chain and rod,
And herds with lower natures the awful form of God."

Educational.

HIGHER.

THE next measure of university reform proposed by the British Government is "a complete inquiry into the property and revenues of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Gladstone has invited these institutions to choose between a "statutory commission" and a "royal commission" for making the inquiry—the chief difference being that the former may be empowered to send for persons and papers, while the latter can take only voluntary evidence. As to the scope of the inquiry, Mr. Gladstone says:

"It ought to embrace the fullest information respecting all matters of fact connected with the property and income either of the universities themselves or of the colleges and halls therein. In these would be included the prospects of increase or decrease in such property and income, and a statement of the uses to which they are applied. But it would be no part of the duty of the commission to pass judgment on the present appropriation of these resources, or to recommend alterations in it."

But, while the Premier is thus careful to restrict the limits within which the proposed commission shall act, and to consult, as he says, "the dignity and inclinations" of those concerned, by allowing them a choice in the mode of conducting the investigation, no one understands better than himself that the only practical use to which the acquired information can be applied is a revision of the entire system on which the funds of the universities and their colleges are distributed. The institutions themselves are, of course, aware of this; and it has hitherto been found impossible to obtain from the authorities any satisfactory statement of the amount of their revenues and expenditures, "because in several cases the only persons who possessed the requisite information, including the vice-chancellor of Oxford, positively refused to furnish it. There can be no more proof of the uncertainty in which they left this important subject than the fact that various estimates of the corporate revenues enjoyed by Oxford and Cambridge, differing from each other by hundreds of thousands of pounds, have since been made by competent authorities, and presented to parliamentary committees." It is exceedingly doubtful, therefore, as the London *Times* suggests, whether Mr. Gladstone might not more wisely have gone at once to the root of the difficulty, by deciding for himself the kind of commission to be employed, and appointing one with powers fully adequate to the work assigned it. But, however the labors of the present commission may result, they are only a preliminary step in the real work of university reform. The amount of the revenues having been ascertained, the question of redistributing them cannot be long postponed; and this, in turn, will involve questions vitally affecting the internal structure and the external relations of the institutions themselves. One of the first and most difficult points will be, for example, the future relation of colleges to universities. At present, as is well known, this relation is little more than a name." The "colleges" or "halls" at each of the two great universities form a group of institutions practically independent of each other, and of the university, as respects their requirements for admission, their courses of study, and their examinations for standing and prizes, and with incomes varying from moderate to very large amounts. In any revision of the university system, therefore, it will be impossible to avoid the inquiry whether these colleges shall be allowed to continue as independent societies; and, if so, whether they shall be allowed some variety of individual method or be organized on a uniform pattern. The discussion of these points, respecting which there is great difference of opinion among the most earnest advocates of reform, will involve also the question whether each college shall be permitted, as now, to dispose of its own revenues, or whether all income shall form a general fund, to be distributed among the several institutions on some equitable *pro rata* system. One class of interests closely affected by all these questions, which it is not quite easy for us Americans to appreciate, is indicated by Prof. Boise, of Michigan University, in a recent interesting letter to the *Standard*. He relates that he asked the Radcliffe librarian at Oxford if he did not think it would be better to throw all the colleges, with their faculties, students, libraries, and resources, into one whole. To which that official replied: "Then what would be with the different ranks?" But the subject which may, perhaps, be expected to excite the warmest controversies is that of clerical fellowships. The great body of reformers demand the entire abolition of them. They claim that the universities and colleges are purely educational institutions, and that the candidates for the clerical profession should have no advantage over those who design entering the lay profession. The reformers can scarcely fail to carry their point, since it is a direct sequence of the principle admitted in the recently enacted law for the abolition of tests; and Mr. Gladstone, while refusing to admit into that law any clause affecting clerical fellowships, conceded that the consideration of the subject would be necessarily involved in any future legislation respecting the distribution of revenues. We shall look with great interest for the results of the present movement, and with strong confidence that it will end in the overthrow of one more obstacle in the pathway of reform.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subject that is now exciting the greatest general interest in England is the working of the Elementary Education Act of 1870. That act, it will be remembered, provided a general system of elementary schools, created local school boards to administer the system, and conferred upon the boards the authority to make education compulsory and to apply the government school funds. The compulsory clause has been very generally adopted and put into effect; but a question has then at once arisen respecting compulsory attendance upon sectarian schools, and the payment of fees out of the government funds for the support of such schools. Not to compel attendance there, and yet to provide instruction, would in many cases require the establishment of separate school accommodation for comparatively few children, while compulsion would offend the consciences of parents. The subject has recently received a thorough reconsideration by the London School Board, and "the longer the question was discussed," says the London *Times*, "the more clearly was it perceived that the Board must either agree to pay fees, when necessary, in denominational schools, or abandon their resolution to enforce compulsion; and to this point the question must come whenever and wherever it is raised." The Board has reaffirmed its former vote to adopt compulsion; but with a saving clause in favor of those who protested against any measure that should result in driving the children of unwilling parents into denominational schools. The clause, carried by a majority of 33 to 7, provides "that remission or payment of fees in public elementary schools shall be made exceptionally, on proof of current temporary need, each case being dealt with on its own merits, without prejudice to the principles involved on either side"; and an amendment adds that "such remission or payment of fees is not to be considered as made in respect of any instruction in religious subjects." The ages between which children are to be made to attend school are 5 and 13; but the Education Act requires that "any by-law requiring a child between 10 and 13 years of age to attend school shall provide for the total or partial exemption of such child from the obligation if one of Her Majesty's inspectors certifies that such child has reached the specified standard of education," and the London Board has accordingly provided that any child above ten years of age who has passed the fifth standard shall be altogether exempt from the obligation to attend school. This requires that a boy should be able "to read a short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative"; to write a similar paragraph, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time; and in arithmetic to work "practice" and "bills of parcels." These specifications may serve to show the degree of education which the present system proposes to enforce on all children; and, though it fixes a low standard, it will be a great advance on what is now secured, even in London, which may be supposed to be one of the most favored places in the kingdom. The last official report on the primary schools of that city state that only 33 per cent. of the children over 10 years of age were able to pass in the requirements above specified. Meanwhile, a powerful opposition to the law of 1870 is organizing among the Nonconformists and other advanced Liberals, on the ground that it is chiefly an instrument for giving state support to the Church of England private schools; and the whole subject seems likely to be one of the most prominent before Parliament at its next session.

Scientific.

IN a review of the transactions of the Woolhope Field Club, a society like the Essex Institute, at Salem, Mass., the edible fungi of England are noticed in the following pleasant way by the *Saturday Review*. The raising of mushrooms for food should receive more attention in our own country.

"In another class of parasites—if indeed they are parasites, for Mr. Worthington Smith asserts that they are not so much the causes of tree-decay, through the insinuation of their spores, as the indications of disease already begun—the arborescent fungi, Herefordshire, is also rich. The *Polyporus frondosus*, virtually new to Britain, and not even given in Mr. Crooke's new and valuable handbook, was represented by four specimens at the Hereford Fungus Feast, last year. Two came from Whitfield, one from the Wrekin, the fourth and largest, weighing 14½ lbs., from near Hay. Herefordshire possesses also the *Polyporus Intybaceus* and the *P. giganteus*. Of the arborescent fungi Mr. W. Smith observes that they differ widely in shape, size, and quality; but that all, when established, live at the expense of the tree on which they grow. 'Some large ones distill the sap in drops from the tree, as *Polyporus hirsutus*, common on the oak, and *P. hispidus*, common on the ash. The minuter fungi are mostly content to prey upon the leaves, the small twigs, or even the fallen and half-decayed leaves of the previous year.' (P. 206.) Mr. Smith's 14 species of the reproductiveness of the sporæ, which constantly effect fruitful changes in invisible settlements on decayed spots of a tree or other suitable 'nidi,' is as interesting as it is instructive; though it is perhaps less on the 'largest tree of trees' that the reader's interest will fix itself than on the series of papers on edible fungi generally, which Dr. Hull contributes to the present volume. These have, in fact, constituted one of the chief attractions of the more recent volumes. In the one before us he can point with triumph to the fact that the *Polyporus Intybaceus*, very common and large in the ancient forest districts of the Vosges and Ardennes, stood the Siege and Lorraine peasantry in good stead during the scarcity caused by the presence of vast armies in the late war, and that in famine-stricken Paris during the siege there were residents to whom fungi served as 'quite a meal, well stewed.' In the volume before us there are capital illustrations of the *Boletus edulis*, the *Hygrophorus virgineus pratensis* (excellent late edible mushrooms), and the Giant Puff-ball (*Lycoperdon giganteum*, which Woolhopians know to be a fortunate subject for fritters or omelets, if gathered young. The Doctor claims for Herefordshire also the *Tuber æstivum*, or common truffle, the whereabouts of which sturdy herds will indicate, in default of truffle-dogs; and the delicious Chantarelle, which is an admirable stew or Française, if not spoiled by fast cooking. He has a great many valuable hints and distinctions, of some of which we may ask ourselves hereafter; but it is not so much in the light of additional luxuries as to our stock of uncostly and accessible aliments for the laboring poor that he regards these inquiries into the wholesomeness and palatableness of British fungi. In some excellent remarks on p. 237 he asks why this kind of food, to be had for the trouble of gathering it during the summer months, is not allowed to add savor to the sides of bacon which are the Herefordshire laborer's chief means of food. The object is most laudable; but we fear it can only be by the agency of Woolhopian peripatetics, ready and willing to sacrifice themselves to the task of teaching the poor, orally and experimentally, that the whole fungus tribe, barring the mushrooms, is not alike bad and noxious—and that, for example, the *Agaricus campestris* or 'horse mushroom,' only differs in *quality* from the *Campestris*, or 'field mushroom'—to which deep copses and alder swamps he drives, and the vulgar taste encouraged to discriminate between bad and good and indifferent funguses. It would really be a good work in the 'social science' line to draw up, forth in a cheap unscientific or untechnical manual with English terms substituted for Latin, the cheerful particulars about the more frequent edible fungi."

.....The report of the observations of the total eclipse in Southern Europe, last December, made by our Naval Observatory professors, will be the first published by any of the corps of observers sent to the Mediterranean by the leading nations of the earth. The work is now complete in the hands of the Government printer, and the first copies were ready for disribution on the first of November. It contains an introductory article from Admiral B. F. Sands, superintendent of the Observatory; Professors Simon Newcomb, Asaph Hall, of Wilham Harkness, and John R. Eastman, of the Observatory; and Captain G. T. Tupman, of the English service. It is a volume of 130 quarto pages, well illustrated, and contains much valuable information. The most important report in the forthcoming volume is, as in the one on the eclipse in 1869, from the pen of Professor William Harkness. He was stationed on the Isle of Sicily, and his line of observations were nearly the same as followed at Des Moines, on August 7th, 1869. In this report he advances an original opinion concerning the physical construction of the corona of the sun. He says that, after a thorough discussion of all known facts, he has come to the conclusion that, when seen in a clear sky, the corona is purely a solar phenomenon, produced by a vast body of incandescent gas which surrounds the sun, and is erupted from it in the same manner as the red prominences. Of this Professor Harkness was fully satisfied at the conclusion of his last observations; and that opinion has been confirmed by the careful examination of the reports of the most eminent observers who have directed their attention to what has so long been known as the astronomers' puzzle.

.....A rapid review of the history of humanity in Europe shows an uninterrupted series of events, says a writer in *Pall Mall Budget*, looking back from the Roman period, through the various lacustrine epochs, as far as the most ancient remains of polished stone. But there occurs a gap. We are not in presence of fixed dates, and the continuity of the events alone gives us a perfect key to their relative antiquity. Professor Farel asks: Has this lacuna lasted a hundred years, a hundred thousand, or millions of years? And, while he does not attempt precisely to estimate its duration, he proves convincingly that the gap is considerable, but that it is not enormously large. The age of trees which must have grown in the rich vegetable beds or Morges, after mud had been slowly formed form the *débris* of the pebble beds of the Glacial Period, indicates a vast lapse of time. Professor Farel considers that a space of 300,000 years is necessary in order to fill the Lake of Geneva, and that in time the lake will be entirely filled up. His conclusions, in fact, are that the space of time which separates the archæological ages of the reindeer and of the red deer (paleolithic and neolithic epochs) is considerable, but ought to be counted by thousands rather than by millions of years.

.....As regards the heat of the moon, Lord Rosse has found that its heat is transmitted by a plate of glass in the proportion of 12 per cent., while the same plate allowed the passage of 87 per cent. of solar heat and only 1.6 per cent. of the heat emitted by a body with the temperature of 180 degrees. The light of the moon was found to diminish with the altitude in the proportion of three to one, and the lunar heat in the proportion of about five to one. So far as it was possible to judge by these observations, the maximum of heat appeared to be given out a little after full moon.

.....The Lake Survey has recently been making dredgings in the deepest portions of Lake Superior, at the depth of 169 fathoms, under the direction of Mr. S. J. Smith. Two species of shrimps were found which proved identical with those inhabiting the bottom of Lake Wetter, in Sweden. One of them is a common marine animal on the Norwegian coast.

The Sunday-school.

A SUPERINTENDENT'S prayer *for* his teachers and scholars should be offered at home. His opening prayer in the school should be *with* them. He is to lead their devotions, rather than to perform his own in their presence. He must, therefore, see to it that every petition to which he gives shape is one which represents the best longings of their hearts, and that his ascriptions of praise are likely to be theirs. He should consider carefully in advance what are the needs and probable emotions of his teachers and scholars, and what they are likely to crave from or desire to render to God, as they assemble in Sunday-school. Then, he should in simple language pray to and praise their common Father in Heaven, in the name of those whom he represents and leads. There are superintendents who never seem to ask the question if their prayers are even understood by the members of their schools. They recount the attributes of Deity, praise God for his works of creation and providence, and pray for blessings on all the world in general; but never once thank God for the privileges of the hour of Bible study, nor ask that the teachers be helped to teach and the scholars be helped to learn in the passing hour. On the other hand, there are superintendents—and their number is increasing—who seek to pray just the prayers that the school needs to pray. Through them teachers and scholars find an utterance to God, and are brought nearer to him. Some of these ask the school to repeat after them, sentence by sentence, the prayer they offer. When this is done, the superintendent is sure to use simple language, and to frame his prayer as the prayer of the whole school. Even where the school is not requested to repeat the prayer aloud, it should be counted as having a part in it. The superintendent who shapes his public prayers only in view of his personal desires and emotions wrongs the whole body of the school he assumes to represent at the Mercy Seat.

....The teachers of the Morgan-street Mission School in Hartford are from different churches in the city, and their homes are widely separated. To keep up their weekly meeting for study is not an easy matter; but it is persevered in bravely.

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ted heartily by the Con-

Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Baynum, R. K. M., Presb., inst., Nov. 9th, at Strasburg, Pa.
Brooks, Peter H., Presb., inst., Nov. 8th at Susquehanna Depot, Pa.
Burr, John C., Presb., inst., Nov. 7th, at Alexandria, Pa.
Dorward, W. A., Bapt., ord., at Belvidere, Ia.
Ennis, Robert, Presb., ord., Nov. 10th, at Peoria, Pa.
Frisbie, A. L., Cong., of Danbury, Conn., inst., in Plymouth church, Des Moines, Iowa.
Harlow, Edwin F., Cong., inst., Nov. 21st, at Cape Elizabeth, Me.
Hubbard, A. W., Presb., inst., Oct. 25th, at Dillsburgh, Pa.
Jameson, F. O., Cong., of Salisbury, Mass., inst., Nov. 15th, at East Medway, Mass.
Mason, Henry F., Presb., ord., Nov. 8th, at Springfield, Pa.
Mays, Dallas C., Presb., inst., Nov. 1st, at Olathe, Kansas.
Meloy, John C., Presb., inst., Nov. 10th, at Wellsville, O.
Millard, H. N., Presb., inst., Nov. 2d, at Holland Patent, N. Y.
Moore, A. S., Bapt., ord., Oct. 3d, at Napoleon, Ia.
Osmun, Jonathan, Presb., inst., Oct. 24th, at Oscoda, Minn.
Smith, H., Cong., of Oberlin, ord., Oct. 31st, at Charlestown, O.
Spear, O., Luth., inst., in Sheboygan, Wis.
Stackpole, Stephen H., Bapt., ord., Nov. 2d, at Shrewsbury, Mass.
Stewart, R. R., United Presb., ord., Nov. 1st, at Rock Bluff, Neb.
Van Nadel, C., Bapt., ord., Nov. 2d, at Napoleon, Ia.
Van Zeeb, Otto, Luth., inst., at Beaver Falls, Pa.
Vibbert, A. H., Univ., inst., Nov. 20th, in Central square church, South Boston, Mass.
White, S. S., United Presb., inst., Nov. 2d, in Tenth church, Philadelphia.
Wright, J. E. M., Cong., inst., Nov. 15th, in Upton, Mass.

CALLS.

Achenbach, W., Luth., to Vencdy, Ill.
Baker, F. W., Bapt., of Newburyport, Mass., to Janesville, Wis.
Banks, H. H., Southern Presb., of Asheville, N. C., to Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Barber, Joseph, Bapt., of Bolton, Mass., to Cohasset, Mass.
Barker, S. E., Cong., to Lamont, Mass.
Batchelder, J. S., Cong., of Hinsdale, N. H., to Webster, Mass.
Battles, Amory, Univ., of Bangor, Me., to West Newton, Mass.
Beecher, J. E., Cong., to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Beattie, George A., Presb., of New Carlisle, O., to Muncie, Ind.
Bickford, L. P., Cong., of Oberlin Seminary, to Allegan, Mich.
Brown, E. R., Presb., of Lane Seminary, to Bellefontaine, Ia.
Butler, S. S., Cong., missionary to Labrador, to Saratoga, Minn.
Byers, J. H., Presb., of Third church, Kansas City, Mo., to First church, Lexington, Mo.
Cady, E. C., Bapt., of St. John, N. B., to Washington, Ia.
Carter, Bapt., of Garden City, Minn., to New Ulm, Minn.
Cauldwell, Alfred, Bapt., of Sharpsburg, Pa., to Stockton, N. J.
Child, J. B., Bapt., of Gouverneur, N. Y., to Pawtucket, R. I.
Coit, Joshua, Cong., of Brookfield, Mass., to Rockville Chapel, Mass.
Cordo, H. A., Bapt., of Jersey City, N. J., to Meriden, Ct.
Davis, Thomas, Bapt., of Annsville, N. Y., to North Manlius, N. Y.
Dean, H. B., Cong., to Prescott, Wis.
Daniels, J. W., Bapt., of Omaha, Neb., to Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Denniston, J. Alexander, Epis., of New York, to Roselle, N. J.
Dow, W. W., Cong., of Waterford, Me., to Winchendon, Mass.
Dowling, George T., Bapt., of Fellowship, N. J., to Third church, Providence, R. I.
Dyer, Daniel, Freewill Bapt., to Linneus, Me.
Eastman, J. W., Presb., to First church, Austin, Minn.
Eddy, Alfred, Presb., of Chicago, to First church, Niles, Mich.
Edgar, Moorehead, Presb., to Kingwood, West Va.
Elmer, O. H., Presb., to Moorehead, Mich.
Falconer, W. C., Presb., of Stanesburg, to First church, Parkersburg, West Va.
Freeman, George E., Cong., of Milford, Mass., to Abington, Mass.
French, G. H., Cong., of Andover, Mass., to Rutland, Vt.
French, J. Clement, Cong., to Westminster Presb. church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Accepts.
Frese, I. C. L., Luth., to Edmondsville, Ill.
Furness, Robert, Cong., of Michigan, to Christian Co., Mo.
Gaston, L. B., Southern Presb., to Clarendon and Macedonia, Ark.
Gaston, L. B., Southern Presb., to Cleveland and Macedonia, Ark.
Graves, A., Cong., of Bradford, to Lancaster, N. H.
Griffin, J., Cong., to Newell and Marvin, Wis.
Hancom, M., Bapt., of Brookline, Mass., to Nobleborough, Me.
Harlow, Refus K., Cong., of Belfast, Me., to Medway Village, Mass.
Hart, Henry E., Cong., of East Hampton, Ct., to North Durham, Ct.
Hartwell, John, Cong., of Becket Center, Mass., to Southbury, Ct.
Hatch, E. B., Bapt., of Marcellus, N. Y., to Vallejo, Cal.
Hawley, Mr., Cong., to Norwich, Vt.
Hayden, H. C., Cong., of Painesville, O., to Pilgrim church, St. Louis. Accepts for the winter.
Hickey, Tasker, Presb., of Scranton, Pa., to Athens, Pa.
Ingham, Samuel, Cong., of Andover, Ct., to Glenville, Ct.
Johnson, George D., Epis., of Newburyport, Mass., to Cold Spring, N. Y.
Jones, L. E., Presb., to Reynoldsburg and Truro, O. Accepts.
Kingsbury, J. H., Cong., to Lower Waterford, Me.
Lamoreaux, Le Bapt., of Delavan, Wis., to Bloomington, Ill.
Lewis, E. E., Cong., to Hamden, Ct.
Lickson, J. A., Southern Presb., of Monticello, Ark., to Millersburg, Ky.
Melsee, W. B., Presb., of Mechanicsburg, Pa., to Sparta, N. J.
Mellhiman, A. J., Presb., to Pleasant View, West Va.
Mulholland, Mr., D.D., Epis., to Hunter's Point, L. I.
Parker, C. C., D.D., Cong., of Gorham, Me., to Brick church, Madison, N. J., and Cong. church, Orient, L. I.
Peloubet, A. O., Presb., of Mecklenburg, N. Y., to Five Corners, N. Y.
Plumer, Alexander R., Cong., of Athens, Me., to Tremont, Me.
Poulson, Thomas L., Reformed (German), to First English church, Baltimore.
Potwin, L. G., Cong., of Dubuque, to Fayette, Ia.
Powell, James, Cong., of Newburyport, Mass., to Second church, San Francisco.
Putnam, D. P., Presb., of Portsmouth, O., to Monroe, Mich.
Pyott, C. S., Epis., of Faribault, Minn., to Northfield, Minn.
Raymond, L. F., Bapt., of Sun Prairie, Wis., to Dubuque, Ia.
Reid, J. B., Presb., of Parkersburg, West Va., to Listerville, West Va.
Rees, J. W., Bapt., of White Pigeon, Mich., to Clinton, Ill.
Rose, Dugald, South Presb., of Canada, to Second church, Petersburg, Va.
Smith, Joseph, Cong., of Buxton, Me., to Minot, Me.
Smith, J. M., Cong., of Monona, Ia., to Canada.
Spoor, J. W., Bapt., of Oil City, Pa., to Horseheads, N. Y.
Steadman, J. A., Bapt., of Noblesborough, Me., to Third church, St. George, Me.
Stone, T. D. P., Cong., of Chelsea, Mass., to Hanover Four Corners, Mass.
Tunnell, R. M., Cong., of Wabaunsee, Kansas, to Independence, Kansas.
Ure, Thomas, Bapt., of Osage, Ia., to Le Roy, Minn.
Utter, S. S., Bapt., of Spencerport, N. Y., to Johnson's Creek, N. Y.
Weston, Frank, Cong., of Troy, N. H., to Hinsdale, N. H.
Weston, Mr., Bapt., of California, to Russell, Mass.
White, J. W., Cong., of Clinton, to Boonsboro', Ia.

REMOVALS.

Armies, J. H., Univ., of Lewiston, Me.
Blake, J. Vila, Unit., of 28th church, Boston.
Kendall, S. C., Cong., of Milford, Mass.
Litchfield, D. C., Bapt., of Bricksburg, N. J.
Myers, A., Luth., of Portland, Or.
Parker, James, Bapt., of Columbia and Wells, Pa.
Powers, J. F., Univ., of Malden, Mass.
Roberts, Jacob, Cong., of East Medway, Mass.
Roof, S. E., Freewill Bapt., of Natick, Mass.
Russell, E. B., Epis., of Grace church, Troy, N. Y.
Tabor, T. H., Univ., of Macomb, Ill.

DEATHS.

Bogert, William, Bapt., 80, of Galway, N. Y., Oct. 25th.
De Felice, G., French, 70, at Lausanne, Oct. 26th.
Faris, William B., Presb., of Neoga, Ill., Nov. 5th.
Hamilton, H. S., Cong., 60, of Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Hinsdale, H. G., Epis., of Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5th.
Martin, Jacob, Luth., of Sunbury, Pa., Nov. 7th.
Morrison, J. S., Meth., of Alton, Ill., Oct. 13th.
Monroe, Andrew, Southern Meth., Nov. 13th.
Ort, G. B., Luth., 49, of Osborn, O., Oct. 9th.
Russell, C. G., Reformed (German), of St. Johns, Del., at Philadelphia, Nov. 17th.
Sullivan, James A., Cath., of Quincy, Mass., Nov. 13th.
Weeks, Peter, Moravi., senior bishop of the church, 79, at Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Howard, Dr., Epis., has resigned the presidency of Norwich University, Vt.
Myers, E. H., D.D., Southern Meth., has resigned the editorship of the *Advocate*, Macon, Ga.

Our Young Folks.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

BY E. V. S.

"Come Mabel and Bessie, and Freddie and May,
Quick! open your eyes, it is Thanksgiving Day.
And you are to spend it with Grandmamma Gray.

"When breakfast is over, you're all to be dress—
Bess, Mabel, and May in your holiday best,
And Fred in his army-blue jacket and vest.

"With mittens and comforts to keep yourselves warm,
And your water-proof cloaks, lest there turn up a storm,
You're to start in a body for Willowside Farm."

Katie paused to take breath; not a word more she said.
Then four little figures sprang quick out of bed,
May clapping her hands, while loud hurrahed Fred.

"O, Thanksgiving Day, of all days in the year!
The jolliest time and the daintiest cheer,
And the warmest of welcomes from Grandmamma dear!"

They shouted with glee as they hurried downstairs,
But were all still as mice when Papa called to "prayers"—
Not a smile or a whisper escaped unawares.

Each bright little face thoughtful seemed and intent;
All joined in "Our Father," each curly head bent;
May's sweet, broken words with the clear accents blent.

When the brief prayers were ended, and spoke the "Amen,"
The same merry sprites were our children again—
The four, I assure you, made enough noise for ten.

"Mr don't want any breakfast, dear Mamma," said May.
"Me's doin' to eat dinner, t'is Thanksgiviu' Day,
With Aunt Nettie and Grandpa and Grandmamma Gray."

"But my darling must eat her nice milk and her bread,
Or she can't go to Grandmamma's," dear Mamma said.
So she climbed in her high-chair, by Bessie and Fred.

The breakfast soon ended, they scampered away—
The three little girls to get dressed for the day;
Fred went out to see Sam harness "Schuyler" and "Bay."

You might long search in vain for a merrier load,
As they flew with the speed of the wind o'er the road;
Their mettlesome steeds needed not whip or goad.

I leave you to guess all the joy of the meeting;
Perchance in your life you have shared in such greeting;
The scene, oft rehearsed, does not here need repeating.

But the dinner! Its marvels defy all my skill
At description. Though deftly portrayed with a will,
All the guests would declare it a sad failure still.

'Twas quite fit for a king, and perfection itself,
As Bessie had whispered, the sly little elf,
When she peeped in the pantry at each groaning shelf.

The dessert was eaten, and cleared was the table,
When Grandpapa said, "Let's adjourn while we're able."
"Let us play Blindman's Buff, and I'll blind you," said Mabel.

So Grandpapa, blinded, went groping away,
Till he caught by her curly locks sweet little May.
Then said Fred, "*She* must blind, or a forfeit she'll pay."

Such scuffling and running, such screams and such laughter,
Were ne'er heard before—will they e'er be heard after?
They made the house ring from the floor to the rafter.

When wearied with "Blindman," they sat round the fire,
And Grandpa called Cæsar to heap the logs higher.
Then he told them rare stories, till he thought they would tire.

Little May fell asleep in her Grandmamma's lap.
How quaintly she looked, in her kerchief and cap!
The two were a picture: both taking a nap.

Tea was ordered quite early, and soon on their way
Homeward bound were our party, with "Schuyler" and "Bay."
"There was never," they said, "such a Thanksgiving Day!"

NOVEMBER'S BIRTHDAY.

BY MARY E. C. WYETH.

"Dear heart alive! Robert, do get up and light a lamp. There's a baby crying." It was the eve of Thanksgiving, very near midnight. Mrs. Headly was tired enough to have slept soundly, for she had been all the day hard at work, preparing for the approaching Thanksgiving feast, to be celebrated on the morrow, and to which, under the home roof, all her five children, with their families, were coming to enjoy the national feast with their parents.

But, when Mr. Headly, aroused by her vehement exhortation, turned on his bed and beheld his wife sitting bolt upright, and peering around in the moonlight, he concluded she must have been *too* tired to sleep at all; and he quizzingly said:

"Now, Nancy, it don't pay to keep Thanksgiving the day beforehand, and have a nightmare in advance. Lie down again, and wait until you've eaten your famous dinner, before you allow it to deprive you of your natural rest."

"I tell you, Robert," said Mrs. Headly, a little sharply, "there's a baby crying *Do* go to the door. Just hear the wind blow. How *can* you be so heartless?"

"Well, now, Nancy, can I stop the wind blowing? That's against Scripture——"

His wife interrupted him.

"I tell you there's a baby crying."

"Well, s'pose there *is*. 'Tisn't *our* baby. Our youngest was married five years ago, and has a baby or two of her own; and all as sound asleep this minute as you ought to be, I'll venture."

"Robert Headly," said his wife, severely, "if you don't go down to the door, *I will*; that's all."

Thus admonished, Mr. Headly drew on his slippers and gown, and went down. Upon opening the door that led out upon the piazza, he nearly stumbled over a basket, from which issued a wailing sound, that could proceed only from the stout lungs of a very young baby. The astonished man picked up the basket, bolted the door, and proceeded straight to his wife.

"See here, Nancy," he said, dryly, "somebody's sent you a market-basket of Thanksgiving doings."

Mrs. Headly was already half-dressed, and was raking open the covered embers of the hickory-wood fire. "I *knew* it was a baby," she said. Give it to me, and hurry and get me a cup and spoon and a little fresh cream. It is nearly starved, poor thing. Mercy sake!" she exclaimed, "it has not on a stitch of clothes. It's rolled up in an old rag of a flannel petticoat! And, dear heart! here's a note pinned to it."

"Why, Nancy," said Mr. Headly, "it's getting romantic now, isn't it?"

"Do read the note," said Mrs. Headly, curtly, as she folded the infant in a soft warm shawl.

"'Tisn't any specimen penmanship, now," continued her husband; "but maybe the composition's good. Here 'tis:

"*Dear Stranger:*—This child is of foreign parentage. He is three weeks old. He has no parents nor relations. Nor no clothes. Nor no name.

Signed November the 28."

Mr. Headly handed the scrap of paper to his wife, and said drolly:

"No parents, no friends,
No clothes, no name,
No anything,
November."

And from that time forward Mr. Headly called the child November. The kind, motherly heart of Mrs. Headly yearned over the lonely little castaway; and she took him to her heart and home, clothing him with tender hands with the precious garments that had wrapped her own dear little ones, and had been long ago folded away as relics in the camphor chest. No longer homeless or nameless, the tiny waif was warmed and fed, and laid to rest in the same cradle that had been the infant couch of all her precious five. As Mr. Headly looked upon the helpless baby, asleep in the old, familiar place, he took down the great, leather-bound Bible and wrote, under the last entry, traced thirty years before, beneath the list of births: "November 28th, 18—. Adopted by Robert and Anne Headly, November Headly.

"I wonder what the children will say?" said the wife, as she smiled her ready approval of the act.

"I guess they won't be jealous, seeing's they'll have to begin on a Thanksgiving," said Mr. Headly. "But it *will* be a surprise for them, I do suppose."

Surprised or not, the five sons and daughters of Robert and Nancy Headly took kindly to the little adopted, and no one of them grudged him his share in the inheritance. But they ridiculed their father's choice of a name, and between them they shortened it into the pretty diminutive, Nonie.

Years passed by; Thanksgivings came and went; and the child grew in vigor and in favor. Beautiful, gifted, and willful: his very beauty, talent, and willfulness combined to form a fateful trio that seemed at times tending to his destruction. How those parent, loved him. How they wished that no "by adoption" stood between their youngest pet and them.

"For we could not love him better were he our own flesh and blood," they said often. Perhaps they loved not wisely, but too indulgently; for, as he grew to youth, his wayward self-will developed unduly, and the counsels and cautions and commands of his parents seemed alike despised. Affliction, in the loss by death of all their children, during a season of pestilence, only caused these loving hearts to lavish more bountifully their warm affections upon the wayward lad. Yet he accorded them small honor. To submit his will to theirs he had never learned. One way or another, he always contrived to have his way.

"It is not such a *very* bad way," his mother would say, apologetically; "and he *is* so smart and handsome I can't bring myself to vex him, though I wish, indeed, that he could see that his father and I know better than he what is for his good."

But he did not, or would not see it; and by his smartness, and his handsome face, and his utter recklessness of the law of love and duty, he broke all restraint, and did just as he willed, regardless of the aching hearts his conduct made.

The father's cheery light-heartedness gradually left him. A look of anxious care or of vexation was predominant on his once genial face. His hair grew whiter, and his step faltered, while his manner became stern and less demonstrative. In time there came to be open hostilities between the boy and his father. The mother, as mothers do, threw herself in the breach, and received, in consequence, stabs from both sides. Unhappiness and misery entered a home that for so many years had known but love and peace, and gentle, stinging sorrow. The mother sighed often and heavily, as she sat at her quiet work, and vainly hoped for better things. But day by day it all grew worse. To disobedience and rebelliousness he added duplicity and deceit; and in his outrage of the finest feelings of his parents' natures he became brutally cruel. Eighteen years of tenderest care and warmest love these parents had bestowed upon the boy; and in return he was breaking their hearts.

So lovingly, and gently, and endearingly they entreated him. So harshly, and cruelly, and defiantly he mocked and insulted and despised their age, their counsel, and their love.

"November," said his father to him, a few weeks before the nineteenth anniversary of the day of his adoption, which was always celebrated as his birthday in the family, "your mother wishes to give you a party on your birthday. You may invite your classmates from college, and any others of your young friends from Milburn, in addition to your companions from our town."

"The dickens I may," replied the youth, contemptuously. "What do I care for your baby parties? You know I want to go to Boston in the holidays; and you won't let me. She may have her party, and dance at it, for all I care; I shan't go near it. And, what's more, I don't care a copper whether I get into the first ten or the last twenty in the senior year. I shan't tax my brains to please anybody that won't consent to anything I want to do—just for mean contrariness, too."

How every insulting word stabbed to the heart.

The old man's eyes flashed for a moment; for the mother sat opposite him at the fireside, and his warm heart resented the bitter torture that he knew the ungrateful words were causing her. But her pleading eyes, raised to his, checked the angry rebuke upon his lips, and he said: "Leave the room, sir, and pray God that he deal more mercifully with you than you have dealt with your parents." With a look of scornful disdain, the youth went out from their presence. The parents sat in mournful silence for some moments. At last the mother said, tremulously: "I'd let him go, Robert. His heart seems to be set upon it."

"There it is, Nancy. It is always 'let him, let him,' with you. Will you let him also go to Hell? I'm sure his heart seems equally set upon it," said the father, bitterly.

The mother wiped away her falling tears. "I fear we have let him go far on the road," she answered. "God pity us. Oh! Robert, is it true that he has made himself vile, and we have restrained him not? Oh! I have loved him so. I could again, if he would be but a little kind. It dies hard," she gasped; "but it is dying—dying out."

"What is dying?" asked her husband.

"It is the worst he can do. He is doing it fast. He is killing out my love for him."

She was gazing with stony face and hard eyes into the fire. "I am not like my Heavenly Father," she continued, in a sad, constrained voice. "I cannot love that which is not worthy—and Nonie has made himself so utterly unworthy. I wish, oh! I wish that he had died in my arms, an innocent baby."

The poor, spurned mother. How her husband's heart ached for her.

"Don't, Nancy, don't," he said, soothingly. "Don't say you can't love him. What will become of him, if your love fails him?"

The heart-sore woman arose and went to her room, which she did not leave for some hours. When the twilight shadows gathered, she rejoined her husband in the cheerful sitting-room. He was reading, as was his custom. The maid had trimmed the lamps and brightened the fire. As she took her seat at the fireside, the boy entered the room.

"How long before tea?" he asked, bluntly. "I want to go to Milburn tonight. Can't you hurry up things?"

He passed through the room, and up to his mother's chamber, and brushed out his black curls before her glass. As he turned, his glance fell upon the scarcely dry pages of an unfinished letter upon his mother's writing-desk. His parents had no rights that he felt bound to respect; and, without compunction, he took up the letter and read it through. When he at length returned it to its place his air and manner were changed. He walked about the room as one in a maze. Again he perused the written pages. Then, going to the window, he looked out into the night and darkness. The tea-bell rang. He went down to the table like one in a dream. A strange, subdued manner seemed suddenly to have come upon him. After the meal he went out, but not to Milburn. He only paced the garden-walks, and early sought his own apartment, but not to rest. Until long past midnight he sat abstractedly gazing into the fire; and a weary, wistful look of trouble spread over his fine face.

"I wish she had let me freeze upon the doorstep," he said, with a sigh. "It would have been better for me and for them."

He took up the little Bible that lay upon his table, and tried to read: but the tears dimmed his vision. He sighed pitifully; and a vague, yearning look came into the beautiful eyes that were wont to send such insolent, defiant glances upon those who most had loved him. "Had loved." Yes, with such patient, tender love; but it was ended. He bowed his head and wept bitterly. Priceless beyond expression seemed now the love he had spurned, and despised, and wounded to the death. Taken from him, his soul was famishing for it.

"Oh! mother, mother!" he cried, in a paroxysm of violent weeping, "my punishment is greater than I can bear."

The love that was deeper and stronger and purer and more patient than motherlove brooded over the miserable youth. The only love that endures—the love that commendeth itself to us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us—the love of God pitied when there was no earthly love to pity, and when even mother-love failed him. The night wore on—a long and bitter watch with sinful self, accusing conscience, and an insulted and despised yet pitying and pardoning God. Pale and haggard, the youth went down in the morning to his mother's room. His parents started at the altered expression of his face. "I have deserved it all, Mother," he said, with tremulous voice; "but it is breaking my heart. Say only that you forgive me, and let me go away forever. I am not worthy to be called your son—no, nor your hired servant. I read your letter to Aunt Mary, Mother. I do not wonder that you no longer love me—that your love is killed out, as you wrote her; but it has come upon me with such awful suddenness. I had never thought of all my wayward willfulness might do. I wish I *had died* when I was pure and innocent. I repent of my sins truly and from my heart. Will you forgive me?"

The father clasped him to his bosom. "My dear boy," he said, "may God pardon you, as I do. Bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and never doubt your parents' love. Your mother is but distracted with anxious grief. She does injustice to her patient, loving heart. Make haste to prove your love to her by your dutiful conduct to her. She deserves well of you, November. She has nourished and cherished you."

"And I have stung her to the heart," sobbed the youth. "She cannot love me. She wrote it so; and Mother is always true."

"Nonie," said the sweet, plaintive voice of the mother, "did you then care for Mother's love?"

"Oh! Mother, when I found I had lost it, I knew how *much* I cared! I have lost it, and life has nothing left for me. Only forgive me and forget me."

The mother caressed the beautiful head and kissed the fair brow and the tear-dimmed eyes.

"My Nonie, my dear boy," she murmured, "nothing shall ever come between us! You will be Mother's good boy; won't you, dear? And we shall love one another and be—so—happy."

The hands slipped from the youth's clustering curls, and the frail mother fell fainting into the strong arms of the son.

Through weeks of agonizing suspense father and son kept watch over the feeble taper that seemed but to be flickering in its socket. Needfully proved his repentance by his dutiful devotion. When, at last, his mother opened her eyes upon him, and smiled so happily, so peacefully, there was purest love beaming from out those grateful eyes, as she whispered: "For this my son was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found."

And, as Thanksgiving morning, November's birthday.

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THE INDEPENDENT has a wider territorial circulation in each of the Northern States than any other journal, either local or foreign. If a business man, therefore, in Boston or Chicago, wants to communicate with the public in his *own state and vicinity*, THE INDEPENDENT, as will be seen, is by far the best medium. Our crowded advertising columns conclusively show that business men in all directions already appreciate our ability to aid them, and we are not afraid to refer indiscriminately to thousands of such in New York and elsewhere.
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The following figures show the number of post-offices to which THE INDEPENDENT is now sent in the several states mentioned:

STATE.	Total Number of Post-offices in the State named.....	No. of Post-offices to which THE INDEPENDENT is sent WEEKLY.....
MAINE	790	419
NEW HAMPSHIRE	395	264
VERMONT	446	395
MASSACHUSETTS	666	612
RHODE ISLAND	98	89
CONNECTICUT	392	385
NEW YORK	2,602	2,003
NEW JERSEY	486	315
PENNSYLVANIA	2,586	1,317
OHIO	1,913	1,017
INDIANA	1,257	407
IOWA	1,017	533
ILLINOIS	1,523	887
WISCONSIN	986	493
MICHIGAN	890	610
MINNESOTA	535	216
KANSAS	321	227
CALIFORNIA	410	141
MISSOURI	1,006	224
NEBRASKA	131	77

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HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
NOVEMBER 12th, 1870

$30 For Nothing!
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We ask every reader and friend of THE INDEPENDENT to obtain the
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RITCHIE'S
MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING OF
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"FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."
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GREAT OIL PAINTING.
It is one of the Finest and Largest Steel Engravings
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will grow more and more valuable year after year. Nothing of the kind that has ever been published since the days of Washington will compare with this Engraving as an
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The following important letters will show to our hundreds of thousands of readers what is thought of this remarkable engraving:
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM CABINET OFFICERS.
From Secretary Seward.
WASHINGTON, 25 May, 1866.
I beg you to accept my thanks for the fine engraving you have sent me of Mr. Carpenter's picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."
It is a vivid presentation of the scene, with portraits of rare fidelity to nature.
The engraver has been singularly successful in copying it, without impairing or detracting from its excellence in these points.
Faithfully yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
From Chief-Justice Chase (late Secretary of the Treasury).
WASHINGTON, May 1st, 1866.
I have just received the engraving of your "Emancipation Proclamation Picture." I do not see that improvement is possible.
Accept my congratulations on your completo success.
As always, your friend,
F. B. CARPENTER, Esq. S. P. CHASE.
From Secretary Stanton.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 22, 1866.
Accept my thanks for the artist proof of your admirable painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet."
The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting commemoration of Mr. Lincoln's great deed. Yours, truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.
From Secretary Welles.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 5th, 1865.
The Engraving, I am happy to see, is amply commended. Some parts are excellent, and all well done.
Some feeling of sadness when I saw it came over me for the great and good man who so interested himself for you, and whom we all love. Very truly yours,
GIDEON WELLES
From Secretary McCulloch.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5d, 1866.
The Engraving is a very elegant one. I have no doubt the picture will be generally approved and greatly admired.
I am, very truly yours,
HUGH McCULLOCH.
*From

NOTICES.

☞ All communications for the Editorial Literary, News, and Miscellaneous Columns of this journal should be addressed to **The Editor of The Independent, P. O. Box 2787.**

☞ All communications for the Commercial Department to the Commercial Editor; and all business communications from subscribers and advertisers, to **Henry C. Bowen, Box 2787.**

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for any views or opinions expressed in the communications of our Correspondents.

☞ Manuscripts sent to THE INDEPENDENT cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope.

The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, November 30th, 1871.

THANKSGIVING.

WITH turkey for a roast offering, with the sweet incense of sage and thyme, the new wine of cranberries, and the bitter herb of Bohea, all Yankeeland keeps to-day its Feast of Tabernacles. For this day the whole land is Yankeeland. The festival of the Pilgrims, celebrated of yore with glad anthems and awful mirth, within their own borders, has become the festival of the nation. There was talk, a little while ago, about leaving New England out in the cold. The undertaking never was a hopeful one, and year by year its promise wanes. The truth that lights the land and the love that warms it were kindled at the altars and the hearths of New England; and when the door is shut that separates New England from the rest of the nation it will not be New England that is left out in the cold. To-day the door is opened wider than ever before. To-day the East and the West sit down together at the New England festival; in the camp of the woodsman on the northern frontier, and in the hut of the miner on the slopes of the Sierras, the sacrifice of praise is offered; and in the cabins that but yesterday sheltered the slave deep voices join "the anthem of the free." Thanksgiving will be celebrated more widely this year than ever before; and in this universal celebration we read the augury of a deeper and more enduring national unity.

The sects forget their quarrels to-day, and meet with one accord to praise God in the sanctuary. Churches that have had no dealings with each other through the year give and receive a kindly hospitality; Christians who have enlarged the borders of their garments, and dwelt apart in pharisaic exclusiveness, sit down to-day in the same pews, and sing from the same hymn-books, and are at once ashamed of their bigotry and glad of the opportunity to obey the new commandment. If the day had no other result than to make visible the unity of Christian believers, and to afford a token of the brotherhood that shall yet be universal, its observance would be most beneficent.

It is safe to predict that the Thanksgiving sermons will not lack for point to-day. No minister will need to search for a theme. The warfare of the people upon official corruption, the triumphs already gained, the struggles yet to come, will give him plenty to talk about. If the political ringdoves could hear all that is said of them to-day in the pulpits of the land, it would cause even their dull ears to tingle. As there never was truer occasion for thanksgiving than that which the country finds in the grand uprising against official robbers, so there never was greater need that the people should hear words of truth and soberness concerning their political duties. May the services of the day lead them into clearer knowledge of their public obligations, and greater consecration to the public welfare!

Yet it is not chiefly for public services that this day is set apart. It is the festival of the household. For a week the railway trains have been thronged with wanderers returning homeward; the scattered families are brought together to-day in the old familiar places; the faces of the children bring back to the grandfathers and the grandmothers the light of many seasons gone; the old days live again in memory; the old bonds are strengthened; the old loves are purified; the old sorrows return without their bitterness, to chasten and refine the hearts that overflow with joy; and thus, with laughter and tears, with memories merry and sad, with glances hopeful yet grave toward the future, the household keeps Thanksgiving. Is not this feast which sanctifies the home throughout the land to-day a most beautiful protest against the doctrine of beasts, that assails the sure foundations of the family, and puts these dear associations at the mercy of a momentary caprice?

Many of the homes where Thanksgiving was wont to be celebrated have been blotted out since the last festival. The love and hope and courage that built them and will rebuild them have not perished, but the earthly shrines are gone. For these homeless ones let us have a thought to-day, mingling with our thankfulness compassion and charity.

So let us lift up our songs of praise to the Author of all our mercies—the God of the homes and of the harvests, the Avenger of wrong, the Defender of our liberties, the Almoner of the needy, the Comforter of the distressed, the Saviour of the sinful, our only hope and refuge!

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him, and bless his name!

For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations.

We have a fair issue at last on the matter of Bible study in our public schools, at Hunter's Point, L. I. The school-board consisted of three Protestants and two Catholics. A vote was passed requiring that the Protestant version of the Bible be read in school. The Catholic members immediately resigned. Several others stoutly refused to read from that version; and at last forty scholars in one of the public schools were ejected last Monday, by aid of the police, for the same offense. In the district in which the school is situated five-sixths of the population is Catholic. Now, we would simply say that what Roman Catholics want is, to break up utterly our system of public schools, and to substitute parochial schools in their place, in which the catechism, the rosary, and the prayers to the Virgin shall hold a prominent place. If our infatuated ultra Protestant friends wish to hasten this consummation, and to banish every Catholic boy and girl from our free schools, they had better do just what has been done in this case. It is as flagrant a case of injustice as can be imagined to insist on the reading of a religious text-book which is rejected, as in this case, by five-sixths of the population. Just turn the tables, gentlemen of the school-board of Long Island City, and tell us how you would have liked it if you had been in a minority, instead of a majority of one, and your children had been compelled to read the Douay Version, or be hustled out of school by a policeman. It is an outrage on freedom of conscience and the freedom of our schools, which every honest Protestant ought to denounce

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE long session of the Forty-second Congress, which commences next Monday, promises to supply Washington life with more than its ordinary amount of political excitement. Party leaders—Democrats and Republicans alike—will keep the atmosphere warm with the business of President-making, and arranging the strategy for the coming contest. The measures adopted by Congress, as also the past policy of the Government, will justly be placed to the credit or discredit of the party in power, and next year come before the people for their approval or condemnation. Not only will Republicans be held responsible for them; but they will be taken as indications of the future policy of the party, in the event of its endorsement by the popular judgment.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the facts in respect to the Ku-Klux conspiracy in the Southern States, and the probable reference to this subject in the President's Message, will recall the attention of Congress to this important question. The law, as it now stands, clothes the President with power to enforce the protective guaranties of the Fourteenth Amendment. This power he has had occasion to exercise on a limited scale; and, if the facts, as reported by the committee, shall show the necessity for more law to meet the exigencies of the case, then Congress should not hesitate a moment to give the President the fullest authority to carry this amendment into practical effect. The clamors of ex-rebels or their Democratic sympathizers are matters of but little consequence when compared with the maintenance of the rights of every citizen of the United States. There should be no backing down on the part of the President or Congress in the treatment of the Ku-Klux question. Let it be well understood that the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment are not dead dogmas, but living powers, and that the nation is determined to enforce them against the lawless; and Ku-Kluxism (that device of ex-rebels to regain political ascendency and repair the damages of the "lost cause") will very speedily disappear from the land. Like organized and active rebellion, it is one of those evils which need reconstruction by being summarily suppressed.

There can be no doubt of a very general sentiment among the people in favor of such a revision of our tax system, including a judicious modification of the tariff, as will very materially lighten their burdens; and Congress, in responding to this sentiment by a tax reduction of at least fifty millions, will commend its wisdom to the popular regard, and do much to silence the clamor of free trade. The largeness of the revenue for the past year, as well as its prospective elasticity, conclusively shows that such a reduction can be made without any fiscal embarrassment to the Government, and without suspending the process of annual payments on the public debt at a reasonable rate. The whole list of internal revenue taxes, and especially the inquisitorial income tax—that legalized nuisance, which ought to have been abolished years ago—should now go by the board, with the exception of the tax on spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and perhaps adhesive stamps. No one claims absolute perfection for our present system of tariff duties; and, if it can be made better, either by a change of rates on some articles or increasing the free list, while securing an adequate revenue from this source, then manifestly it should be thus improved. One of the most important tasks before Congress is to ascertain the lowest maximum of receipts needed by the Government, to bring down taxes to this level, and then so distribute them as to remove all just cause of complaint. The details of the problem will demand discrimination and careful thought; and of the wisdom with which it is solved by the party in power the people will express their opinion at the next presidential election. We do not suppose that Congress can satisfy the demands of free traders; yet it may and should yield to that general sense of the people which asks for relief from the present rate of heavy taxation. It will be better to pay off the national debt somewhat more slowly, rather than continue this burden upon the industry and trade of the country.

The question of reform in our civil service has been increasingly becoming one of public interest; and such it will and should continue to be until a radical change is effected in the system of Government appointments to subordinate offices. At present the spoils theory—which, beginning with General Jackson, affirms that "to the victors belong the spoils"—rules the day; and, as the consequence, removals and appointments have, for the most part, followed the stern and unreasonable law supplied by political considerations. This theory has demoralized the politics of the country, seriously damaged the civil service, raised up a hungry horde of office-seeking and office-holding politicians, embarrassed the President in the administration of the Government, and made the successful party proscriptive toward its opponents, without reference to the question of suitable qualification. President Grant has placed himself on record as ready to concur with Congress in any constitutional measures which promise to curtail, if not wholly correct, the enormous abuses that since the days of Jackson have grown up in connection with the civil service. The country wants in this service honest and competent men, and not mere politicians; and, in order to gain this end, the service itself must be divorced from its present intimate affiliation with party politics. Those who are politicians by trade prefer, of course, to have the machinery of appointments remain as it is; yet there is among the people a rising and rapidly increasing belief that something can and should be done to place appointments to the civil service on the basis of personal merit, and then assure a sufficient degree of permanency to guard them against the temptations and perils which spring from the strifes of political parties. This is the great end to be sought; and the Republican party by honestly espousing this reform as one of its destinctive tenets, and through the present Congress devising a system for its realization, will not only vindicate its just claim as the party of reform, but go before the country next year with a strong recommendation to popular favor.

The Fourteenth Amendment was right, at the time of its adoption, in making all *perjured* traitors ineligible to office. This was a mild penalty for a great crime. Anticipating a changed state of things which might arise in the future, the same amendment provides that Congress shall have power to remove this disability by a two-thirds vote of both houses. This power, by special acts, has several times been exercised in individual cases. The question now before the people, and very likely to be a matter of discussion in Congress, is whether amnesty should not be universally extended by a general statute. The bill of Mr. Stevenson, which passed the House at the last session, proposes to do this, with certain exceptions; among which are specified those who withdrew from Congress to aid the Rebellion, those officers of the army and navy who resigned for the same purpose, and those persons who composed the secession conventions. The time has come when Congress can wisely extend the clemency of the Government to the great body of those who are now excluded from office by the Fourteenth Amendment; yet the conspicuous plotters and leaders of the Rebellion—such men, for example, as Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, John C. Breckenridge, Robert Toombs, and the like—should be placed for the present in the category of exceptions, and be the very last to receive this favor, if ever. This is demanded by the gravity of their offense, as well as the dignity and moral sense of the nation. There need be no hurry in their case, since further discipline will do them no harm. Amnesty with exceptions of this character, would now express the prevalent sentiment of the country, while contributing to the well-being of the Southern states, and serving to heal up the wounds left by the war. It would be generous, and, on the whole, best realize the true idea of a broad and comprehensive statesmanship.

Congress meets under very auspicious circumstances for the party that has conducted the Government for the last ten years. The record of this party in conquering the greatest rebellion of history; its reconstruction of the rebel states on the broad basis of equal rights; its amendments to the Constitution of the United States; its firm adherence to the principles of national honor and integrity; its large reduction of taxation since the war, and its payment of five hundred millions of the national debt; the prosperity of the country under its financial policy; the clear and unmistakable verdict of the people, as shown by the state elections of this year; the confidence of the public in President Grant as the executive head of the Government—these facts address themselves to the Congress of the nation, and bid the Republican majority to make this session worthy of the party that must bear the responsibility of its measures. We have briefly referred to some of the questions that will come before it. On these subjects and all others we look to this Republican Congress for wise legislation. This will best preserve the unity of the party and secure the continued ascendency of its principles.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS IN COUNCIL.

OUR Congregational friends will hardly claim their late meeting in Oberlin as one of those "General Councils" to which they somewhat oddly allude as defining their theological creed. We presume this expression in their constitution just adopted refers to certain obscure local congresses held in New England during the past two hundred and fifty years, scarcely known to history, and not to the twenty General Councils between that of Nice and that of the Vatican.

And yet this provincial Council of Oberlin represented a body of churches extending over a larger territory than that from which all the bishops of Christendom gathered to Ephesus or Chalcedon, and planned for the planting of missions over territory of which Athanasius and Cyril had never heard. And when some Labbe or Mansi shall come to write the history of this Oberlin Council, he will find its records disfigured with no bitter fight of dogma between Homoousians and Homoiousians, no quarrel about the Mother of God, but simply a straightforward, honest attempt to find out what could be done to extend Christianity as taught by those who retain the faith and polity of the Puritans.

This was the key to the meeting. Many of the Eastern delegates came to the Council not a little suspicious of it. The Western delegates came resolved to make something practical out of it; and they succeeded. Congregationalists commit the work of church extension to their voluntary societies; and these societies, having their headquarters at New York, a thousand miles or two from the frontier, are apt to get hidebound by old rules, tangled with red tape, and quite inadequate to the emergencies constantly arising in a region out of their sight, where cities are springing up in a day, and where settlement moves westward thirty miles annually along the whole line of the frontier. It is not strange that the brethren on the ground thought they could manage the work of church extension better than any distant bureau.

Besides this, our Congregational brethren, whom we thought unsurpassed for their enterprise, had found that in some districts they were falling sadly into the rear. There is not a more important region in the country than Minnesota; not one more hopeful for the labor of this body. This state, from which the great Northern Pacific Railroad is advancing westward, and which will be the gateway into the new Empire of Manitoba, is being settled with men of the New England stripe. And yet of late Presbyterians have founded ten churches where Congregationalists have organized one. This was bad enough to provoke, if it did not discourage, emulation; but it was still more provoking for the Minnesota Congregationalists to see one of their organizations after another bought over, for a church-building bribe of two or three thousand dollars each, by Dr. Paxton, of this city, who, backed by some rich men at home, spends his summers in the West hunting prairie chickens and prairie churches. For the credit of his denomination be it said, however, that its official boards have more than once expressed their reprobation of his conduct; and, if we are not misinformed, the General Assembly has rebuked it. In other states and territories similar complaints had been made that missions were not vigorously instituted, and that the Congregational Union takes up the matter of church-building at the wrong end—putting the steeple on a church, but never prospecting for a place to lay the foundation.

The plan recommended by the Council, and heartily adopted by the American Home Missionary Society, ought to infuse some spirit into the work of domestic missions, by laying the responsibility upon those in the field. It simply proposes that the churches in each state shall form a local missionary society, and call for large contributions from their own churches, and shall undertake to direct missionary operations so far as their collections will go, and shall consult with the officers of the parent society in the work done by its district within their territory. The Western men who have suggested this plan seem to feel sure that they will greatly increase their contributions and their efficiency. But we cannot help believing that the change will do no good unless the state societies and the parent society are harmonious and strenuous in securing the very best men possible for missionaries at large. In this matter there should be no delicacy about discharging or pensioning off a man who proves inefficient, or who has passed the period of his usefulness. Any system is good that allows free play to a live man. But the system adopted has good points, and may awaken enthusiasm. At any rate, the discussions at the Council cannot fail to react favorably on the executive committees of the American Home Missionary Society and the Congregational Union, both of which are managed too cautiously and need vigor put into them. It is simply ridiculous for the former to adopt the policy of never paying its missionaries if its treasury happens to be empty. There were probably a dozen home missionaries delegates to the Council who had to borrow money to come, because the society was three months behind in its payments. It is very strange if it cannot get its own directors to endorse its notes at the bank, as is constantly done by other benevolent societies, at the slack season of the year, without in the least damaging their credit. These two societies ought to cry aloud and spare not; they ought to press their sacred claims on the churches, till at least as much is given for church extension at the West as is freely contributed for the conversion of heathen abroad. They could easily learn a lesson in this matter from their Baptist brethren.

The truth is that neither Congregationalists nor Presbyterians do what they ought and can in church extension. Both are working largely in a false way. They appeal too exclusively to "a Presbyterian element" or "a Congregational element" in the population, instead of going everywhere, like their Baptist and Methodist brethren, preaching the Word. And the difficulty is not far to seek. They are always complaining that the laborers are few. That complaint is never heard among Methodists. They always have a man to put in every field, and they find men who are reasonably well adapted to the people with whom they are to deal. Congregationalists and Presbyterians, on the other hand, have rules as stiff as cast-iron. Every preacher must have been a studious recluse for ten years. The young preacher doesn't feel at home unless he can get into a box and read an essay to a class of people who have been used to such performances in Connecticut. If the settlers do not like that kind of ministration, he complains that there is no New England element in the place, and that none but Methodists can flourish there. Fancy Paul discouraged if he could not find a Tarsus element in Corinth; or Timothy allowing a church of believers to languish for lack of elders, raised, if necessary, on the spot—good Methodist local preachers, whom he could find and train and ordain in every place! Unless the policy for which the Cumberland Presbytery was ejected, but which has given it a hundred thousand members, and made it the only Presbyterian body in the country which can reach the masses as a rival for Methodism—unless this policy of preaching the Word everywhere, to the lowest and poorest, by the best men attainable, if not the best men desirable, be adopted by Congregationalists and Presbyterians, they will deserve to be pushed to the wall by their more Christian neighbors. We were grieved to hear good men at the Council bewailing the lack of ministers, and saying that the half-million called for would have to lie idle in the treasury unless more educated young men could be induced to enter the ministry. If our college-bred young men are insufficient, shall the Gospel go unpreached? If these hold their peace, may not the very stones cry out? Who will forbid?

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

THE so-called Indian policy of the President exists, as yet, only in a vague and indefinite form, not having been shaped by congressional action. It may be defined to be the policy of civilization, through the influence of education, justice, and fair dealing; and its conception certainly reflects the highest credit on the Chief Magistrate, who has worked so earnestly to bring it to the attention of the Christian people of the country. Recognizing, as he doubtless did at his inauguration, the great obstacles to any attempt to carry such a policy through Congress, until some demonstration of its propriety and practicability could be afforded from actual experiment, no effort was then made to give it legislative form and force. The pronounced hostility of Western congressmen and the indifference of a majority of those from the East in regard to any measures touching the rights of the Indian rendered it almost impossible to hope for a favorable issue to any measures looking to so radical a change in the former policy of the Government as that contemplated by the President.

Under these circumstances the only practicable course left was the use of the forces in hand, in such direction as to show the entire feasibility of a plan for the elevation of the Indian race, by demonstrating the fact that they are as amenable to the influence of fair dealing and humane treatment as any other race of the same degree of intellectual culture. As conducive to this end, the President introduced a new element into the management of the Indian Department when he divided the various agencies among the church organizations of the country having missionaries among the Indians, and requested the missionary authorities to nominate all agents for his appointment. The effect of this step has been threefold; it removed those offices at once from the arena of politics; it gave to the service a class of men superior in many respects to those who had preceded them; and it at once enlisted the churches of the country in behalf of the new policy.

This plan has now been in operation for two years, during which time the country has enjoyed ample opportunity to observe its workings and to form an intelligent opinion of its practicability. The result of the trial has been such as to encourage its friends to proceed in its promotion; and will, doubtless, induce them to ask for such congressional action as will give it a more tangible form, and strengthen it by the enactment of measures which experience shows to be necessary.

What shape the legislature will assume, or what measures the friends of the policy will offer, we have, of course, no means of knowing. But what we would regard as a most important step in the right direction would be an effort to bring the Indians under the control of a civil government, and make them amenable to the provisions of civil laws. The most feasible plan to accomplish this object would seem to be the erection of the country to be occupied by them into one or more territories, with a government similar in its general outline to those of other territories, and differing from them only so far as would be necessary to protect the recognized rights of the Indians to the soil, and to continue for a few years the guardianship of the Government over them. It cannot be doubted that without some such action little can be done toward the elevation of the race. It seems necessary as an initial step in working out the general plan. All that has been done has been simply experimental, and its results must be the guide for the future in perfecting a system.

Such a measure as we have suggested necessarily involves a radical change in the traditional customs of the race, all of which are opposed to our forms of government and civilized methods of life. Their tribal relations—which they will adhere to with all the tenacity of the white man for the unity of his church or family—will be one of the most serious obstacles, as it will, doubtless, be one of the last of their customs to be abandoned. Other obstacles to their elevation are their traditional feuds, to prosecute and defend which they are compelled to live in camps or on the war-path; their immemorial prejudice against labor, as degrading to manhood; their reliance on the chase for subsistence; and the frequency of their transfer by the Government from what was assigned them as "permanent" reservations. The establishment of a strong civil government would tend to suppress those feuds, and enable the Indian to live upon and cultivate his farm in peace, the fruits of which would be so liberal and satisfactory that he would soon relinquish hunting and fishing as a means of support, and labor would become respectable as it became remunerative. The community of interest in the soil would be abolished, and their lands secured to them in severalty, which would also tend to foster and encourage the industrious, who are now taxed for the support of the indolent and shiftless.

In view of the Indian's ignorance of all business transactions, and the relative values of money and other property, it would seem to be a wise precaution for his protection to make his land inalienable for a term of years, and exempt it from attachment and execution, otherwise he would soon alienate it to the white settler, and remain without any means of subsistence whatever.

The gathering of all the now widely scattered tribes within territories organized for government would bring them within the scope of those influences for education and Christianization without which but little good can be done them, and which are so difficult of application in their present homes and modes of life. They must be educated before they can be entrusted with the privileges of citizenship. Such education must be so complete and thorough as to eradicate all their savage rites and customs. They cannot carry the relics of their barbarism with them as they emerge into the broader field of civilization, and must turn their backs upon the unknown centuries of their dark past before any great progress can be made in their behalf.

The scheme for the civilization of a race so utterly besotted by ignorance and barbarism is one worthy the efforts of a Christian people, and their co-operation should be as hearty as the opportunity is auspicious. The President has been fortunate in securing the aid of men to aid him in carrying out his plans. His Secretary of the Interior is an able and enthusiastic helper, and fully comprehends the scope and importance of the new policy. This was clearly proven by his able and eloquent address at the anniversary of the American Missionary Association at Hartford, as also by his remarks before the General Conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore. The same hopeful, helpful spirit animates all the churches, and their co-operation is growing more and more efficient as the possibilities of the scheme develop.

The spectacle of a nation engaged in so extensive a missionary enterprise is as rare as it is encouraging to the Christian sentiment of the world. Its success cannot but add a laurel to the crown of the modest hero who presides at the White House brighter than any he ever won upon the tented field.

PUNISHING WITNESSES.

WE are glad to see that Governor Hoffman proposes to bring to the notice of the legislature at its next session, in his message, an abuse which we have more than one or twice brought before our readers. We mean the imprisonment of witnesses in criminal cases, where they cannot obtain bonds for their appearance in court when the judicial process is ready to go forward. He is reported to have said that these unfortunates "often suffer a more severe punishment than the criminal himself." It is only because this hardship falls on none but the poor and helpless that it has been suffered to exist so long. But then this is the very class of persons for whose protection civil government chiefly exists. The rich and strong can take care of themselves, and in this matter are entirely exempt from the harsh operation of our laws, as nothing is easier than for them to find surety for their appearance. Through its operation cases frequently occur—we presume we may say that they are of constant occurrence—where the criminal walks abroad at his ease while the unfortunate man or woman who was the victim of his crime, or only its accidental witness, is put under lock and key, separated from their families and little affairs, perhaps to their utter ruin, because the can get bail and the other cannot. There was a shocking instance of this kind some fourteen or fifteen years ago, where a villain named Joseph Jackson committed a rape on a poor girl, under very aggravating circumstances, in Brooklyn, who went about his business on bail of $1,000, while she was committed to jail in his stead! We believe it was this case that procured the presentment of this abuse by the grand jury, and the establishment of the House of Detention in this city, whereby the innocent witness is, at least, saved from the company of the usual inhabitants of jails. But we presume that in all other parts of the state the witness guilty only of seeing a crime committed is locked up along with the criminal, if he be not able to obtain his release on bail. This is, surely, a cruelty which calls for redress at the hands of a civilized and Christian commonwealth.

If we are asked to point out a method by which the ends of public justice can be secured without this restraint of witnesses who cannot obtain bail, we reply that this is the affair of those who have the government in their hands under which the hardship exists. It is a maxim of common law that where there is a wrong there is a remedy, and a flatter contradiction of this wise doctrine can hardly be imagined than the assertion that there is no remedy for such a monstrous wrong as this. And there is another maxim of common law—that it is better that ten guilty men escape than that one innocent man suffer—which is thus set at naught. For in this case any number of innocent men may be punished in order that one guilty man may not escape. But we do not believe that any such procedure is necessary to the ends of justice. There is seldom any disinclination on the part of the spectator of a crime to testify against the criminal. In England this severity is unknown, the witnesses being merely held on their own recognizances, and that only in cases of exceptional atrocity. And we believe that there is no complaint of any slackness of justice there. Then, again, no such compulsion of witnesses is used in civil cases, which are often greatly more important than many criminal prosecutions; and we never hear of any denial of justice on this account. Witnesses who are too poor and obscure to obtain bail might be required to report themselves at short intervals at the police quarters, and it might be a part of the duty of the police to keep them under *surveillance* during the interval before trial. And severe penalties might be attached to the willful absenting of himself by a witness at the trial for which he is wanted. In the case of strangers casually in the city, and without acquaintances to go bail for them—whose imprisonment and detention from their affairs, because they happen to see a particular act done, is as cruel as it is inhospitable—it would be a very rare case in which they would not be on hand, if assured of their expenses and reasonable compensation for their trouble.

And, besides the iniquity of the law, it is precisely one of those the tendency of which is to defeat itself. For one thing, nothing can well be better calculated to make a poor man feel that the world is not his friend nor the world's law, and to make him an enemy to society, than being thus punished for his poverty, while perhaps the villain whose conviction his evidence is to procure is rewarded for his wealth by being at large on bail, or going scot-free if it be worth his while to forfeit it. But, besides this, the knowledge of what may befall him, if known to have witnessed a crime, will have a strong influence on our fallen human nature to make the witness hold his tongue about it. In Cuba, where assassination is almost as common an institution as it is growing to be here, whenever a man is killed in the street, the bystanders, instead of rushing to his assistance, all turn tail and make their escape with all possible dispatch. This because the person nearest the *corpus delicti* is taken for granted to be the murderer, and has to prove that he is not. Though we have not yet reached this perfection of public justice, the fact that we might be locked up for a few months for having had our eyes open when a particular occurrence took place might have the effect of making even us take ourselves out of the way, even at the risk of the escape of the criminal. We might be most desirous that he should be punished, and entirely willing to assist in bringing him to justice, and yet might reasonably object to being punished ourselves as a part of the process. We trust, therefore, that the influence of Governor Hoffman will be sufficient to reform this mischief altogether. It is one that needs only to be clearly set forth, with all its evil consequences and possibilities, to compel attention and action on the part of the legislature. Though we are no partisans of the Governor, and have had occasion to express our sense of his shortcomings and fargoings, we shall be glad to add this action to the list of those which it has been our pleasanter duty to commend.

WOMANHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD.

THE function of womanhood as a shrine of the interior refinement of human life would alone engage the deepest and most grateful intercst of a wise and true man. To find thus appointed a ministry of the purer sweetness and holier tenderness gives the rougher toiler of the world assurance that wisdom and love have played a grand part in the ordering of his lot. That woman should yield her heart and give her hand, in a covenant of purest fidelity, with sincerest and most sacred sureties of lasting friendship, to be the creator and the keeper of home, could not but make a manly nature thrill with an ever-growing passion of honor and gratitude and love. If there could ever come a breach in a relation so established, it must be through causes the most distressing and exceptional.

How deep, then, must be the reverence and devotion of a true man toward woman undertaking the office not only of wife, but the higher office of mother! In that office the sureties which woman gives lack nothing of perfect sacredness. There is no return for her when once she undertakes the function of motherhood. Once the mother to man of his offspring, woman has taken a step from which she cannot even look back. And with the fruits of her office what added sweetness and tenderness does not the mother bring into the united life of man and woman! The mother and child are forever the central figures of the sacred story of God dwelling with man, and out of the breast of the son of man ever comes the voice of the Son of God: "Suffer little children to come unto me." How much we are wont to the threshold of redemption by the little child whom from the foundation of the world the Father-Creator took and set in the midst of all human life will only be known when we read the deeper plan and the more secret wisdom of the Author and Finisher of our existence.

He must be in heart and brain well nigh a son of perdition who can stand with the wife and mother before the cradle of his child and not cry from the very depth of his heart, "Surely God is in this place." Not to be touched in presence of mother and child with an impression never to be erased; not to be fixed in a covenant of deepest loyalty to the soul, never to be broken as long as the tablets of mind endure, must mark a man not yet elevated to manhood, a creature in masculine human form, whose level is that of the beasts that perish—which, we take it, is considerably below that of all the higher dumb animals, who keep covenant, and about whom one cannot help having the kindly hope that they do not wholly perish.

He must be very weak and juvenile, or very selfish and wicked, who can ever have a thought of pleasure outside his relation to the woman who has brought wifehood and motherhood into his house and home. And there can be only villainous abomination in the inspiration which leads a creature, called by courtesy a man, to announce it as a gospel that new desire warrants breach of old loyalty, even to desertion of one who has become both wife and mother. No guise of prophecy can cover so vile a principle, no charm of poetry gild so hateful a treason. It may be sung; but it is still the black vomit of horrible moral disease. It may be cried aloud where men look for sacred speech; but still the breath of hell will be in it, and the taint of perdition on the lips from which it comes. Sickly female enthusiasts, not yet received by the madhouse, may lend it their sorry praise and the slim authority of their practice; and accidental evangelists of the press or the platform may lift up its banner and flout its challenge; but it can never become a decent cause, or anything other than a disgraceful spectacle.

The necessary influence of the mother upon her unborn offspring, and upon the education of infantile instincts and childish powers, and then upon youthful faculties and character, until manhood and womanhood are reached, point as distinctly as possible to permanence and peace as conditions of an honest and honorable conjugal relation. There must not be so much as the shadow of a doubt on the heart of the mother while under her heart throbs the commencing life of the child. How much man owes it to woman when fulfilling her office of mother that he secure her quietness, peace, and comfort cannot be too strongly asserted. It is one of those respects in which ingenuity and fidelity may be taxed to the utmost, yet fall far short of the urgent requirement of Nature and of truth. It is when a love most tender and faithful comes in full power into two human souls that there is most surely that overshadowing of human condition by divine influence which ought to help mother and child during all the time that their life is one. To deny this here at such a time, and suffer the conditions of greatest blessing to mother and child to fail, is the deepest possible wrong into which husband and father can be betrayed. To make this denial and disturbance an admitted common rule, at any bidding of desire, or in presence of any difficulty of union, is to put wrong for right, falsehood for truth, and cruelty for kindness, in a way the most mischievous and most inexcusable possible. It is either a crazy or a brutal philosophy which can even suggest any other order for motherhood than that of marriage, founded in permanence and peace, beyond possibility of disquiet or disturbance.

Still further, if a man has taken a woman's hand helpfully, humble walking with God requires him to hold it faithfully, trusting always that the Providence which was over the beginning of his covenant will continue to the end. To fly out of a position like that of wedlock and fatherhood upon any impulse, or from any difficulty, either under stress of temptation or under stress of trouble, is flagrantly in disregard of the submission which every honest believer owes to providential ordinance, and which every honest man owes to social order. No more godless, immoral, and mischievous individualism is possible than this of a man who wishes to say to her whom God has united him with in marriage, and by whom God has given him offspring: "You no longer charm me; I turn to another who pleases me better." If a man will not obey the law and trust the ordinance of Divine Providence in such a matter as this, he is worse than a murderer. He may rise to explain with philosophy, poetry, religion, as the Mormon saints do; but he cannot cover the shameless wrong and cruelty and atheistic self-assertion of his course. If there be no sure damnation for such misbehavior, then we may as well assume that the lust of the flesh and the pride of life are our kingdom, and that for the Kingdom of God—for justice and mercy and humility, bringing order and peace and delight—we need have no concern.

Editorial Notes.

THE Grand Duke seems to be a fine young fellow, and makes a good impression on everybody that meets him. We are happy to give our readers to-day an account of the intervention of the Russian Government in our behalf in the War of 1812, which was, perhaps, the beginning of the especial friendliness which our people have felt toward Russia. While we can only laugh at the eagerness which our city belles will show for a chance to dance with Alexis, and cannot help seeing in the strenuous efforts made to get tickets to balls and parties in his honor not a little of that snobbishness which everywhere underlies the veneering of our democratic equality, we would not diminish one whit the cordial greeting which the young prince receives, as representing the most powerful nation in the world, and one to which we are bound by ties of long friendship. May his visit be a pleasant one, and may the impression his party receives of our nation not disincline them to carry still further the reforms already begun in their own land.

CONNOLLY is at last where he ought to have been long ago—in the hands of the sheriff. Since Saturday last he has been in the custody of one of the sheriff's deputies, boarding at the New York Hotel, and sending his messengers up and down the streets in search of the million dollars bail required of him. The backwardness of Mr. Connolly's friends in putting their names on the bond must be rather trying to him. Many of them would be exceedingly glad to do it; but, for "personal reasons, you know," are obliged to decline. There can be no doubt that Connolly is one of the worst of the rogues; and, though he has done the people some service by resigning in behalf of Mr. Green, that cannot by no means be suffered to atone for all his offenses. We hope at no distant day to see him, with all his compatriots of the Ring, safely housed in a boarding-place much more secure than the New York Hotel.

IT is a very sad tale which comes from South Carolina that the Palmetto State has been swindled to the tune of millions as to have disgraced New York. It seems that we now learn that less than a year ago the debt of South Carolina was officially reported to be less than eight millions, but is now found to be nearly sixteen millions. Bonds have been fraudulently issued, and sold at an increasing loss, till they fell to twenty cents on a dollar; and now there is every reason to fear repudiation. And it is to be remembered that the little Ring which has done this villainy is composed of men calling themselves Republicans, in the name of the honest Republican party we cast them out. We want no Tweeds and Connollys among us. We do not believe a Republican will be found hardy enough to whitewash their crimes. We have no different advice for the treatment of such men than what we have repeated for months in the case of their Tammany teachers. Let honest men of every name and party unite to punish them with the utmost severity of the law. The only question in this case is that of the increase of debt by no means represents an equivalent amount of plunder. The bonds were so sadly depreciated that only a fraction of the amount sold ever reached the parties who fraudulently issued them.

IN our last number we alluded to a letter of the Solicitor of the Treasury relative to the status of certain negroes residing within the jurisdiction of the Creek Nation of Indians, and from the language of the letter were led to infer that negroes were still held as slaves among the Creeks, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. We are pleased to find by a further examination of the subject that there are no legal grounds for the holding of the persons referred to in bondage, and the doing so is in direct violation of treaty stipulations. By the second article of the Treaty of June 14th, 1866, with that nation it was agreed that thereafter "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall ever exist in said Nation"; and furthermore that all negroes residing in the country at that time, their descendants, and such others as may be permitted to reside within the jurisdiction of the Creek Nation, should enjoy all the rights and privileges of native citizens, including an equal interest in the soil and the national funds. The Cherokee Nation voluntarily abolished slavery in February, 1863, by an act of their national council; and by the treaty of July 19th, 1866, that act was recognized and affirmed and the abolition was declared perpetual. The treaty also vested the negroes there resident with all the privileges of native citizens. Thus two years before the ratification and promulgation of the Fourteenth Amendment these nations had abolished slavery. Under the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, however, the conferring of all the rights of native citizens upon the class referred to did not include exemption from trial under the intercourse law of 1834, which excepts crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another. The law uses the term "Indian," and not "citizen of the Indian Territory or Nation;" hence the difference and hence the decision of the Solicitor that those negroes were accountable to the laws of the United States. Thus it would appear that not even among the Indians has slavery an existence; and we are able to boast that slaves cannot breathe in America, for we are well informed that among the Indians referred to slavery is abolished in fact, as well as by law.

ALTHOUGH we were hardly ready, without more minute knowledge of the facts, to enter upon a campaign against the Oneida Community, we yet know enough of its principles to warrant us in allowing Professor Tayler Lewis to enter the door which we had already opened, and give his own judgments of the case. We do not mean to be unfair in the matter; and therefore we are free to say that their communism in the matter of property is perfectly lawful, and, thus far, appears to work admirably well. Still further, they are a peaceful, industrious class of people, apparently under the control of religious motives, and claim that they have a right to carry out their peculiar notions, without interfering with their neighbors. But monthly bring one damning charge against them. By an astonishing consistency of sophistry they claim that utter unselfishness requires that human beings should give up all exclusive claims, not only to property but to persons. No man, they say, has a moral right to monopolize one woman, and no woman to monopolize one man. Accordingly they practice what they call complex marriage, according to which their men and women are not allowed to form exclusive attachments, but change their partners as often as they please, under the supervision of the fathers and matrons of the community. They claim that under this liberty there is less excess than in ordinary marriage, and that such a thing as infidelity to their complex wife is unknown among their numerous agents traveling over the country. Yet further, they insist that they are establishing a valuable system of breeding men, by scientific selection of parents, as in the familiar case of breeding cattle and fowls. These are, as we understand it, the simple facts; or, at least, all that we can find words to tell. A community exists in this state constantly breaking the laws against adultery and fornication, living in confessed promiscuous intercourse, raising children on the breeder's principle, claiming therein a higher Christian principle than that of their neighbors, and confessedly exhibiting in other respects an excellent character. And they are tolerated in their lawless outrage against marriage, because they do not, like the Mormons, break the sixth as well as the seventh commandment.

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....We always supposed that the rights of women were fully recognized in the Methodist Church; but here is Sarah A. Smith, of Oak Grove, Minnesota, (whether Miss or Mrs. we do not know), who was elected a lay delegate to the Minnesota Lay Electoral Conference, but was refused admission to that conference by a vote of 35 to 18. The case of Sister Smith is to be carried up to the General Conference, and that body, we trust, will define the ecclesiastical rights of women in a manner more accordant with the spirit of the times and the traditions of Methodism.

....The professors of the University of Glasgow recently invited the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles to preach in the college chapel, the understanding being that His Lordship would be at liberty to use the Liturgy of the English Church. The Bishop of Glasgow, however, exhibited the breadth of his catholicity by refusing to permit the service.

....The Unitarians report encouraging progress in the collection of their $100,000 fund. The returns are not all in; but the *Liberal Christian* says "that, unless some strong and wealthy churches fail lamentably in their duty, there is every reason to believe that the maximum of $100,000 will be reached.

....The Congregational Ministers' Club of San Francisco has been discussing the question, "May Women Preach?" The average opinion of the body seems to be, "Under certain circumstances, Y-e-e-s."

News of the Week.

STEAMER "City of New London," one of the New York and Norwich line of Sound steamers, was burned on the 22d inst., on the Thames River, five miles below Norwich, Conn. She had on a very large and valuable freight, but only a small number of passengers. The flames drove the engineers from their post immediately after the engines had been stopped temporarily; so that, when the captain attempted to beach the boat, it was found impossible to do so, for want of the necessary headway, and she drifted a short distance down and finally grounded in mid-stream. Access to the boats and life-preservers was then found to be cut off by the flames; so that the officers and crew and the few passengers on board were obliged to jump overboard, whereby some seventeen of them lost their lives. Had the catastrophe occurred earlier in the season, when the boats are crowded with passengers, the loss of life would have been frightful.

....A Berlin dispatch states that orders have been sent to the German navy-yard at Kiel to fit out three men-of-war for Brazil, and it is believed that the object of the expedition is to demand satisfaction for the maltreatment of a German naval officer and two cadets in a street-fight in Rio Janeiro.... The Emperor William has consented to act as arbitrator between Great Britain and this country in the San Juan question....A bill was introduced in the German Parliament on the 23d inst., and advocated by the Bavarian minister, providing for the criminal prosecution of priests who abuse the privileges of their order. This is understood to be the first of a series of bulwarks to be raised against the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church upon the liberties of the people....Minister Von Roon has declared in the Parliament, during a debate on the bill of estimates for the navy, that it is the purpose of Germany to establish only a naval power of the second rank.

....In a recent interview between President Thiers and a Chinese embassy the former expressed himself very emphatically in reference to the relations subsisting between France and China, saying: "Your government must give proofs that our missionaries and consuls are respected. This is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the peace between the two countries."....The French Government has resolved to support the motion for the return of the seat of government to Paris, at the next session of the Assembly.

....The publication of the *Rappel* has been stopped, by order of the department of the interior....The commission of pardons has selected the appeals of Ferre, Rossel, and other leading Communists. The trial of the Communists who were engaged in the destruction of the residence of M. Thiers has resulted in their conviction, and they have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to twenty years.

....The city of Brussels, Belgium, was last week the scene of a great popular tumult. The government had appointed M. de Decker as governor of the province of Limburg. M. Decker was formerly minister of the interior, and while holding that office, by his illiberal and sectarian conduct, especially in the management of the public schools, gained the popular ill-will. His appointment as governor of Limburg aroused the resentment of the populace, who energetically protested against it. But the government was unyielding, and the excitement soon culminated in acts of violence on the property of some of the supporters of the measure. The military were called on, and finally succeeded in suppressing the rioters and restoring order. But the popular anger, in spite of the action of the Government was so manifest that M. Decker subsequently resigned the governorship, "in order to allay the excitement."

....Ex-Comptroller Connolly, one of the "Ring" officials, was arrested last Saturday, and held in the sum of $1,000,000 bail to answer to the charge of malfeasance in office. It was believed that he had made all preparations to leave the country, and that he was to have sailed on one of the outward bound European steamers on Saturday, had not the sheriff taken him into custody....A new order of arrest has been issued against Ingersoll, Woodward, and Garvey, three more of the "Ring," which requires them to be held in $500,000 bail each....The time allowed for the justification of "Boss" Tweed's bail has been extended twenty days. It is believed by those most conversant with the movements of the "Boss" for a few days past that he intends soon departing the country for the country's good.

....Mr. Catacazy, the Russian minister to this country, has been removed, and Gen. Gorloff, who has heretofore acted in the capacity of military attaché of the legation, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Catacazy will wait upon the Grand Duke during his tour of this country, and then will return to Russia....We further learn from Washington that President Grant will, in his next annual message, favor civil service reform....It is also announced that the President will in nowise interfere with the Federal authorities in Utah in their judicial proceedings against the Mormon leaders, as Delegate Hooper is endeavoring to influence him to do. He says the laws must be enforced in Utah, as elsewhere.

....The Prince of Wales is dangerously sick with typhoid fever, and much anxiety is felt in England as to the result. The latest intelligence indicates his probable recovery.... Winter has set in unusually early and with great severity in Great Britain. The police returns of the city of London show seventeen deaths from extreme cold since ice first appeared this season....The British foreign office has received official notification from the French Government of the termination of the international treaty of commerce existing between the two countries.

....The commission for the arbitration of the "Alabama" claims will assemble at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 12th of December, and its sittings will continue all winter. About five hundred cases will be presented for their consideration....President Grant has appointed Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, O., as counsel for the United States before the Geneva Commission, *vice* Mr. Curtis, who has resigned.

....King Victor Emanuel permanently established his residence in Rome on the 21st inst. The populace filled the streets, and greeted the King with the most earnest enthusiasm....An allocution from the Pope is expected soon, in which it is believed he will declare what course he has decided on pursuing in view of the advent of Victor Emanuel and the opening of the Italian Parliament in the city.

....Gen. Schofield, in command of the Military District of the Pacific, has issued a stringent order concerning military operations against the Apache Indians in Arizona, the effect of which will be to compel them to go on their reservation and remain there, where they may be protected and fed, or take the alternative of being exterminated.

....The recent change in the Austrian ministry and the failure of Baron Von Kellersperg rendered necessary the reorganization of the council of ministers, which has been effected. Adolph Auersperg is the president of the new Cis-Leithian ministry....The Rothschilds is convoked for the 21st of December.

....The Mexican revolutionists have gained a victory over the Government forces in Durango. The latter were totally routed. The revolutionists have also begun an active assault on Saltillo. Government troops are hastening to the relief of the city.

Publisher's Department.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

WE have hitherto spoken of the importance of this road to the business interests of the country, and especially to New England and the country contiguous to it. We are satisfied that our predictions will be amply fulfilled. The foundation upon which its organization is based is such as to inspire full confidence; hence the stock was *taken* at its par value in cash, or the equivalent in township bonds, individuals being induced to invest in it by the fact that the local business *already created*, under an economical and honest management (which was fully guaranteed in the character of its agents and directors), would alone render this a paying road.

The results of management in construction has more than confirmed those expectations of the stockholders, as fifty miles of the road has been completed at a much less cost than the estimates called for, and the grading on the remaining sixty-two miles is far advanced; and this expense, we are informed, will fall short of the estimates for the section. It is now computed, from reliable data, that the through traffic over this road, forming, as it does, the shortest outlet and easiest grade between the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard, will of itself pay equally as well, if not better, than the local business.

Arrangements have been entered into to build at once a road which will connect this road with Burlington, inviting the business of a large coal and lumber interest, and a passenger traffic of great magnitude. The tide of pleasure travel, which is constant during the summer months, between our noted watering places and famous mountain resorts, will be attracted to this road by the shortening of distance and time and by the grandeur of the scenery. Last season 100,000 passengers arrived and departed at Burlington by steamers, and 30,000 tourists passed through the White Mountain Notch; and it is estimated that this number will be increased to 100,000 after the opening of this road. Here then is a railway with two distinct sources of revenue, either of which it is expected will pay the interest and operating expenses; and a third source, which will approximate in its net receipts to either of the other two.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.

OUR readers will notice the advertisement of Utley & Bowen, a new banking house, just organized at No. 4 Wall street, in this city. This firm propose to give special attention to the buying and selling of Railroad Bonds, which business is now rapidly growing in this city and all over the country. They will also buy and sell Governments and all other stocks on orders from the city or country. This firm is by experience well acquainted with the business they have undertaken, and are well known by most of the leading bankers here and elsewhere. They have both the integrity and capital necessary to place them in the very front rank of this class of business men. Those who have money to invest, bonds or stocks to buy or sell, should write to Utley & Bowen, and they will have prompt attention. Having the best of facilities for obtaining information, they will always be able to do justice to all who communicate with them. We most heartily commend this firm to every reader of THE INDEPENDENT as worthy of all confidence.

THE WIRE MATTRESS.

OUR readers will notice in another column what the ultimate end of all mankind is—sleeping on a Wire Mattress. The company are rather bold in making quite such a broad statement, and yet from our experience of the bed we are sure that mankind would be far happier and better if they *could all* sleep on a Wire Bed. The article has been so long in use now that two old objections formerly urged against it—its price, and fears as to its durability—have been entirely done away with.

It is not too late in the season for all good housekeepers to try a wonderful Woven Wire Mattress.

$21 FOR $5.25.

EVERY subscriber to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is entitled to the above in this way. THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a year, $3; THE CHRISTIAN UNION a year, $3; two fine Oil Chromos, "WIDE AWAKE" and "FAST ASLEEP," mounted, worth $10; and MARSHALL'S HOUSEHOLD ENGRAVING OF WASHINGTON, worth $5, will all be sent to any address for $5.25, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York, who wants LOCAL AGENTS everywhere.

EXAMPLE FOR THE LADIES.

MR. LEUTZ, Philadelphia, Pa., has had a Wheeler & Wilson Machine 16 years. For eight years it supported a family of nine persons, two of these invalids, running on an average of 19 hours a day, by different persons, without costing a cent for repairs. Some of the original dozen of needles are still in use. No personal instruction was received, and a child ten years old learned its use thoroughly.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY offer for sale Bonds of Greene County, Missouri. They have had large experience in selling Missouri County Bonds, and inform us that the county is one of the best in the state and that all the forms of law have been complied with in the issuance of these bonds.

THE CHRISTIAN BANNER for 13 months (55 cents) and the New Year National Family Almanac (20 cents) will be sent to any address, on receipt of 50 cents, by AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 117 Washington street, Boston.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THOSE who desire a really first-class school for their daughters will do well to send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue of the Pittsburgh Female College.

THE E. HOWARD & CO. AMERICAN WATCH is the best made in this country, and equal to any made abroad. It has stood the test of years, and all who use it recommend it. Respectable Watchdealers keep them. Office, 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

SARATOGA has no spring equal in medicinal qualities to the "Pavilion."

PYLE'S O K SOAP, Saleratus, and Cream Tartar are first-class household articles, and will so prove themselves on trial. Sold by all first-class grocers. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, 350 Washington St., New York.

INVESTING MONEY

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

A DAGUERREOTYPE or card can be enlarged to a life-sized portrait by ROCKWOOD & Co., 845 Broadway.

DANDRUFF can be removed by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine; also Irritation of the Scalp.

NOTICES.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting in New Britain, Conn., (South church), Dec. 12th and 13th, (Tuesday and Wednesday), beginning at 2 P.M., the 12th. Tuesday evening, Rev. Samuel Harris, D.D., of New Haven, will preach the sermon. Wednesday evening speeches will be made by Rev. E. G. Beckwith, of Waterbury; Rev. E. R. Webb, D.D., of Boston, and others. All wishing to attend should send their names to Prof. D. N. Camp, New Britain, before Dec. 9th.

H. Q. BUTTERFIELD, Corresponding Secretary
NEW YORK, Nov. 25th, 1871.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WM. R. UTLEY. EDW'D E. BOWEN.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.

UTLEY & BOWEN,

from the late banking firms of

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY
AND
FITCH & BOWEN,

have opened a new Banking House at

No. 4 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

ALL STOCKS

DEALT IN AT THE

New York Stock Exchange

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Special attention given to the following named Stocks and Bonds:

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,
STATE BONDS,
CITY BONDS,
COUNTY BONDS,
TOWN BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.
ALSO
RAILROAD STOCKS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
BANK STOCKS,
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Money advanced on Stocks and Bonds left for immediate sale.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Governments bought on margins.

Bids made to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for Government sales of Gold and Government purchases of Bonds.

All Railroad Bonds offered on the market will always be sold at the *advertised* subscription price, without any charge whatever for commission.

Money will be received on deposit, and interest allowed, subject to eight days without previous notice.

A fixed and liberal rate of interest always allowed on deposits made, averaging not less than thirty days.

Information on all financial matters promptly furnished, and letters from private individuals, as well as banks and bankers, answered promptly by *return mail*.

Orders from parties out of the city for the purchase of Stocks, Bonds, or Securities of any kind, even with good marginal security, must always be accompanied with good city references.

Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, Executors, and others who seek reliable information on investment stocks and bonds will have special and prompt attention given them.

☞ *Buyers or Sellers of Stocks or Bonds should write to UTLEY & BOWEN for information.* ☜

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. charged on all purchases and sales of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., made at the New York Stock Exchange.

Readers of this advertisement who address us are *particularly requested* to say that they were prompted so to do by reading said advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT. We desire to give credit where credit is due, and be able to trace in some way all parties who deal with us.

Address

UTLEY & BOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
4 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or Prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. *Fifty cents* per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the waste with new material. Every Medicine perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to cure in every case. They have gained the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	" Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2.	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or teething of Infants..	25
4.	" Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults....	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	25
6.	" Cholera, Vomiting.....	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache....	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods.....	25
12.	" Whites, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	50
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague.	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding.....	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes.	50
19.	" Ulcers, Sores or Canker in Mouth..	50
20.	" Whooping-Cough, violent coughs.	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	" Discharges, or Impaired hearing.	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings.	50
24.	" General Debility, physical Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy and scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	" Sickness, Nausea, Vomiting from riding.	50
27.	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel.....	50
28.	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges....	1 00
	Five Boxes for $2 and one $2 Vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases..	5 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, Canker.....	50
30.	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed..	50
31.	" Painful Periods, with Spasms....	50
32.	" Sufferings at change of life.....	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance..	1 00
34.	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat..	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 60 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions..... $10 to $35
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... from $5 to $8
Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5

FOND'S EXTRACT,
Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, of Piles; Chronic Sore Throat, Stomach, or Bowels, Ulcers, Old Sores.
Price, 4 oz. 75 cts.; Pints, $1.50; Quarts, $2.75.

If These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address,

Humphreys' Specific
Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

New Store, 817 Broadway.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
with its gloomy attendants, **low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy-head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT.** Composed of the most valuable, mild, and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price, 45 per package of five boxes and a large 42 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by ALL Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

We Buy and Sell Government Bonds, and receive the Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau Street New York.

Caldwell & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 27 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Orders for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and American Gold promptly executed at the usual commission. Interest on four per cent. allowed on deposits, subject to sight draft.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON. No. 625 BROADWAY N.Y., Awarded, over Eighty-two Competitors
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

A GOLD MEDAL,
for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. The only Gold Medal for this branch of manufacture

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to cure in every case. They have gained the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

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8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache....	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods.....	25
12.	" Whites, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
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Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5

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Price, 4 oz. 75 cts.; Pints, $1.50; Quarts, $2.75.

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EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON. No. 625 BROADWAY N.Y., Awarded, over Eighty-two Competitors
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

A GOLD MEDAL,
for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. The only Gold Medal for this branch of manufacture

DECKER BROS.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
33 Union Square, (BROADWAY),
between 16th and 17th streets,
NEW YORK.

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of *six first-class makers*, including *Waters'*, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take a small portion cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.

NICOL & DAVIDSON
CHINA, GLASS,
BRONZES AND GILT GOODS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS
AND GAS FIXTURES.
NEW STYLES NOW OPENING.
686 Broadway.

National Savings Bank
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States), No. 185 BROADWAY, cor. NEW PARK.
Interest from date of deposit. Send for Circular. All deposits payable on DEMAND, with interest due.
JOHN J. ZULLE, Cashier.

State of Missouri.
First-class County Bonds for Sale, paying OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. Further particulars furnished on application, personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY.
16 Wall Street.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branches of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County prior to the issue of these bonds was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half the actual value—is $6,175,078. In addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $100,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date August 1st, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying expressmen charges both ways.

Pamphlets, etc., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall street, New York.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall st., New York.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency Accounts at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE. AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand bearing Four per Cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the Purchase and Sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United State, and Canada.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.
No. 41 Lombard St., London.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
ON ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND & WALES.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS, CABLE TRANSFERS.

Our Circular Letter for Travelers,
available in all parts of the world, can be procured at either of our offices or through our correspondents.

At our London BANKING HOUSE arrangements have been made for the reception of

**AMERICAN TOURISTS

The Independent.

AT ANCHOR!

BY R. R. H.

Du! strange it seems to lie at anchor here,
With the broad mainland whence I sailed so nigh.

Ah, me! I cannot check the blinding tear
When outbound breezes greet my listening ear,
And wail about my bark with long-drawn sigh.

For well do I remember that glad day
When from the shore I launched with merry song,
When bird and breeze and billow seemed to say,
In one glad chorus, "Speed thee! speed away!
And thou the Golden Shore shalt reach ere long."

Yet patience, heart of mine! A loving Hand
In haven sure thy poor, frail craft has moored.
Doubt not His watchful care, nor once demand
A speedier journey to the longed-for strand,
Whilst thou the One Great Master bath on board.

Dost thou not know 'tis better thus to be
At anchor on a fog-enveloped isle
Than tossed about with white sail full and free
On the wild billows of an angry sea,
Thy rudder and thy reckoning lost the while?

These quiet days of waiting rich may be
With untold blessing, if thou use them well.
Grave was the Master when thy bark was free,
But now He often speaks fond words to thee—
Ay! dearer, sweeter words than thou canst tell.

Perchance the Land I seek is not so far
As Youth's high spirit dreamed in days of yore.
'Twas but a fancy that yon hazy bar,
O'er which I marked each eve the first bright star,
Formed any part of my fair Golden Shore.

It may be close at hand. I cannot tell.
I only know the Master guideth true;
And, though at anchor long, I'll not rebel,
But with fresh courage sing the glad "All's well!"

Till, in His own good time, my Port I view!

A VISIT TO PIUS IX.

BY JAMES LEONARD CORNING.

It was at length decided in family council, after several solemn sessions, that it would not answer for us to quit Rome without seeing the Pope. Particularly, during the Lenten season this has been easy enough to accomplish, if one would run the risk of having one's pocket picked in the Piazza of St Peter's, or being squeezed to a jelly in the Sistine Chapel. But this year there had arisen "another king who knew not Joseph"; and he result was that his Holiness had got into a huff (not an easy thing for one so proverbially good-natured), and had resolved to punish the people for the crime of the Italian *plebiscitum* by not exhibiting himself in public. It was well understood, however, that the Holy Father held periodical audiences, to which foreigners might obtain access, with a due observance of diplomatic and ecclesiastical red tape. In fact, it was quite the fashion of the season, particularly among Americans, to buy the requisite certificate and don the regulation millinery for these select exhibitions. Hardly a day passed but some acquaintance among our fellow-countrymen would thrust at us the tantalizing question whether we had seen the Pope? These repeated inquests were somewhat tiresome, and invidious as well; for they were almost invariably instituted by people who had had an audience, and seemed to desire to parade their good fortune, and inflict upon us a "realizing sense" of our own miserable condition.

For my own part, I had got pretty thoroughly out of patience with these importunities, and had almost made up my mind to cut his Holiness altogether; which indignity would no doubt have occasioned him infinite chagrin. The fact is, it always seemed to me un-American to fix one's self up, and submit to any species of red-tape for the sake of seeing anybody. And then I somehow couldn't help remembering that this particular gentleman, at present on exhibition, was the professed and ostensible representative of Him who eighteen centuries ago gave audiences to publicans and sinners, no matter if they came afoot and clothed in goatskins. This reflection made me feel that I should part with a fraction of self-respect in according the obsequiousness of clothes and equipage to such blasphemous pretension.

However, after many an inward struggle with conscience, fashion carried the day, as she usually does; and we gracefully succumbed, and prepared for a formal surrender.

The first thing was to make diligent inquiry of our friends who had been presented to his Holiness concerning the necessary steps to be taken; for the way, though narrow, according to the Gospel, was rather crooked, and one needed skillful pilotage. It became very evident, before we got through the preliminaries, that, to steer safely into this port, one must needs put the milliner and the tailor at the helm, besides engaging the services of other functionaries for collateral work. I speak of this matter now and with emphasis lest any of my readers who may hereafter attempt this difficult navigation should drive awreck over a coat of the wrong pattern or a necktie of the wrong color. It will not be safe for them to interpret the precept and example of the meek and lowly Nazarene too literally, because the incident when they propose to visit happens to be his accredited representative. Things are not now exactly as they were eighteen hundred years ago. I will particularize more concerning this fundamental matter by and by.

It was very manifest that His Holiness had not got quite wonted to that new and, to the souls of his flock, that beneficent order of things which had relieved him of the burdens of civil government. For we found that we could not so much as get our names registered among the list of candidates for presentation without getting a certificate of respectability from the resident consul of our government. This seemed to me like mixing politics with religion, a thing which I never believed in, as might be expected of a pupil of the pastor of Plymouth church. Just at this point came in the first little bill of charges; a small matter, certainly—say, half a dollar for two persons, making twenty-five cents a ticket. This did not seem unreasonable; for one pays more money very often to go to a circus, and has to take the back seat at that. However, in the present case, our ticket only carried us to the very outermost gate, and there was no telling how many sentinels must afterward be passed ere we should gain the coveted vision. Our names were to remain on the books at the office of the Pope's secretary for several days, at the expiration of which time we were to call and ascertain whether or not the delicate business should be allowed to proceed. Now, in order to get to this secretary, one must be armed with a pass, and go through a small army of striped gentlemen, with pikes and bayonets all sharpened to impale heretics and interlopers. These custodians are called the "Swiss Guard"; and, being all natives of German Switzerland, they have a great liking for foreigners who can speak their language. And so, between a few sentences of bad German and an old ticket to the Vatican Galleries, we got through the hall into the presence of the secretary, and found our tickets waiting for us.

These tickets were quite formal documents, printed in Italian and occupying about the space of an ordinary sheet of letter-paper, with various directions which the bearer was obliged scrupulously to follow. They were, so to speak, promissory notes; but, as they did not become due for several days, we had leisure to study their sense with the help of our Italian dictionary and grammar. The main conditions as I have already hinted, appertained wholly to our clothes; and never in our lives were we so painfully convinced of our shortcomings in this vital particular, for we were a pair of pilgrims, living in a single trunk. As for ladies, they were to dress entirely in black, with the exception of gloves, which we inferred to be optional between black and white, no intermediate colors being allowable. Hats were also rigidly prohibited to the fair sex; even the cunning little lettuce-leaf which the milliners call a hat being quite out of order. In place of this, a lady was to wear a veil of black, and for the time become a fully matriculated nun, without preliminary probation. The ticket expressly stated that gentlemen, if not dressed in military uniform, were to appear in swallow-tail coats, black pants and gloves, and white cravats; the latter peculiarity, perhaps, designed to signify that they were either clergymen or blacklegs. Fortunately, in Rome these necessities are provided for, and one is not obliged to buy a dress-coat, but may easily hire one at the tailor's for about a dollar and a half; or, a thing which is not seldom done, may borrow one at a cheaper rate of one of the hotel waiters. You see, however, that in any alternative the cost of our enterprise was on the increase. Nevertheless, we had enlisted; and, regardless of expense, we put the shops on the Corso in subsidy.

The next thing was to secure a proper equipage; for you must know that ordinary vehicles are not admitted to the Court of the Vatican. We drove up to the gate once in a one-horse cab, and were brusquely sent off by two gentlemen with fixed bayonets. A stylish two-horse carriage, with a driver in livery, is the only species of conveyance which is allowed to approach the threshhold of the Papal palace. When, however, we reflected that His Holiness had been for some months calling himself a prisoner this regulation appeared rather superfluous; for people have been known to ride to jail in a cart, and even to go afoot. On the whole, I doubted if the good Father really believed himself in jail, after all. At any rate, it was the most stylish prison that it ever fell to my lot to enter.

Well, we had got our wardrobe all ready, the appointed day and hour had arrived, and our genteel coachman had landed us safely at the outer portal of the Vatican. Such magnificent stairways and such polished halls!—a quarter of a mile of regal marble, I should say. I do not wonder Bernini became immortal after this architectural triumph. At every landing place and turn we encountered the inevitable striped gentlemen, called the Swiss Guard, who looked exactly like locomotive barbers' poles. They were pacing up and down the halls, with the stately dignity of old Roman chieftains; and their long pikes, flashing in the sunlight, almost made us think of the glorious days of the Cæsars. In front of the audience chamber stood several ushers, clad from head to foot in red silk; and, having inspected our tickets, these gentlemen politely bowed us in. A great hall, carpeted with green baize, with pictures lining the walls, and benches along the sides. At the further end was a table and a few arm-chairs, designed for His Holiness and suite. We had arrived early, thinking that punctuality, if a *cardinal* virtue, ought likewise to be a quality of popes. But in this we were mistaken, and we had the largest fraction of an hour to wait and watch the faces and attire of the visitors, as they entered and took their seats like a line of wall-flowers. There were nearly a hundred, on a rough estimate—the greater part ladies; and I noticed that almost every one carried a bunch of rosaries on the arm, and not a few various articles of jewelry in boxes, that these trinkets might be blessed, and become holy thenceforward and forever. We did not make such display of our devotion; but I think there were one or two strings of beads in our coat pocket, which were bought for a trifle and rose in value several hundred per cent. in the course of about sixty minutes.

After a long interval of silence, such as one feels at a funeral, a side-door opened, and a gentleman clothed in purple entered. Being novices, we all supposed him to be the Holy Father himself; and some dropped on their knees, and others rose from their seats. It proved, however, that the gentleman was a cardinal, who came as a sort of harbinger of His Holiness. Pretty soon there was a rustling of robes and a muffled tread of slippered feet; and, in the midst of a convoy of half-a-dozen ecclesiastics, in purple and black, the Pope himself entered. No one could mistake his identity who had ever seen his portrait. He was clad from head to foot in spotlessly white flannel, and looked as if he had just come out of a bandbox. I could not help asking myself if he were really the father of all those thousands of unwashed priests whom we met everywhere on the streets and in the churches of Rome. A pattern of neatness is he. And are soap and water so dear in these parts that his subordinates must wear their linen a month? As for his face, I would pick Pius IX out of a crowd as being one of the most benignant looking men that I ever saw. Kindness beams from every line of his countenance, and in his mild eye there is a twinkle of humor, which indicates that he must be socially one of the most agreeable of men. One would like to take tea with such as he.

Upon his entrance more than half of the audience dropped on their knees, and remained in this posture during the entire interview. He passed around the circle, attended by one of his secretaries, who called the name of each and gave a formal introduction. All the kneeling ones took his hand (which, by the way, is pretty enough for a woman and as soft as a pincushion) and kissed it. We, being of the standing class, simply shook it, as we would that of any other gentleman. I noticed a long line of American Protestant ladies on their knees, which seemed an unnecessary piece of obsequiousness. His Holiness has kindly given out that this posture is not required, as it used to be formerly; and I doubt if this respect for these kneeling Protestants was materially increased by their gratuitous servility. He had a kind word for all of us personally, as he passed round the circle, and wound up the interview with a nice little speech, in French, in the course of which he laughed a good deal, as if the whole affair were a capital joke. He said he was glad to see so many ladies present, who followed the example of Mary Magdalene in coming to the Vicar of Christ and bringing their friends with them. It seemed to me that this was not a very complimentary allusion; but nobody took any offense. Giving us all a parting benediction, he hustled out of the room, with his train, as if he were glad that the business was finished, as I doubt not he was; for such things are a great bore to grand folks, and make them somewhat like slaves, in spite of all their royal appendages. As we passed out through the hall, a group of cardinals, accompanied by a few of the Swiss Guard, were escorting His Holiness into the picture gallery of the Vatican, where he usually takes his morning walk. We hurried forward to get one more look at his kindly face; but an indignant official slammed the door upon us, and thus gave us notice that the exhibition was ended.

VEVAY, SWITZERLAND.

Literary Department.

THE GENESIS OF SPECIES.*

That the present work should so soon have passed to a second edition in this country indicates the development of a healthy intellectual taste for a solid and thought-stirring kind of literature. *The Genesis of Species* is a volume calculated to supply the demand created by such a taste, as well as to create the taste itself, by its agreeable and clear style, the lucidity of much of its reasoning, and the curious facts which it relates. Its conservatism also will please many, and gain a hearing for the theory of evolution where other and longer known authors might fail.

The general purport of the work may be regarded as threefold: first, to show the subordinate position to which Darwinism, or the theories of natural and sexual selection, must be relegated in their relation to the true theory of evolution; second, to reach some exposition or statement of that true system; third, to explain that the theory of development is not inconsistent with a practical belief in the supernatural.

As regards the first proposition—in showing natural selection to be inadequate to the full explanation of the "origin of species" Mr. Mivart has not had a difficult task. Indeed, in any other country than England so prolonged an argument would have been quite unnecessary to influence scientific opinion; though, as Mr. Mivart points out, some of the first thinkers of that country (Herbert Spencer, Prof. Huxley, Sir Wm. Thomson, etc.), as well as those of America, had previously expressed the belief that the *role* of natural selection is subordinate to that of other causes, which are, indeed, as yet, for the most part unknown. He well characterizes the hasty acceptance of Darwin's law, by many English and some German writers, as an equivalent to the method of creation, as a result of superficial thought. He proceeds to show, in some eight chapters, what his reasons are for his opinion. But, before glancing over his arguments, it is important to premise that the statement of his theory, by Mr. Darwin himself and by others, contains within itself a sufficient indication of its place in the association of laws through whose combined action evolution has proceeded. Mr. Darwin, as is well known, and as Mr. Mivart repeats, commences with the assumption of the variability of species; with a "known production of variations of any kind and in any direction." It seems to have escaped the attention of many of Mr. Darwin's friends and critics that he thus, at the outset, assumes the existence of that which evolution is called upon to explain—viz., the origin of new forms of life. But, while thus speaking of Darwin's natural selection, it is proper to add that we believe in it as a *vera causa* of very great importance—as a director of variation, if not as the originator.

Mr. Mivart brings forth his heaviest artillery first in his chapter on "the incompetency of natural selection to account for the incipient stages of useful characters." He shows conclusively, what has been long evident to thinking naturalists, that the existence of useful modifications of structure is a totally different thing from their origination, and from their subsequent increase in extent or perfection. He maintains, in his third chapter, that natural selection will not account for the "origin of closely similar structures of diverse origin," citing as an example the case of the adaptations for flight which appear in the classes of reptiles, birds, and mammals (bats) respectively. His argument is here twofold: the first showing the inefficiency of natural selection; the second, the great probability of the existence of some other cause, which acts similarly under similar circumstances, although the objects influenced thereby may be different. His suggestions are good, though the first argument is essentially that employed in a previous chapter.

The subject of the fourth chapter is an investigation into the probability of the occurrence of sudden and considerable changes of structure during the course of development. In this view he opposes that of Darwin—that progress has been accomplished only by minute and gradual alterations. His strongest facts in this connection are authenticated instances (of which more might easily be found) of animals or their offspring presenting abruptly striking changes of character. He justly regards these cases as indications of the existence of a causative law distinct from natural selection. The closing allusions to paleontology in this chapter appear to us irrelevant.

In his fifth chapter he reproduces the facts used by the opponents of the development theory respecting the limits to the range of variability of species; but offsets them by the well-known variability and plasticity of certain forms. The relation of these facts to natural selection is to indicate that in the former cases minute variations are not perpetuated, and that the latter cases are due to some other and internal cause.

An objection to Darwinism is raised, in the next chapter, on the absence from the geological record of many intermediate forms, which should exist, were the theory of variation by minute and gradual changes true. He shows very justly that the view already proposed, of the abrupt origin of new forms, serves to bridge over such gaps. The author is, however, evidently unaware of the number of transitional forms which are really known to paleontologists. Thus he cites Pterodactyls as not presenting annectant forms with birds. The researches of Seeley show that they unquestionably graduate into this class, as do other reptiles. Then as to the Cetaces, the line from seals to *Basilosaurus* of Alabama, then through the fossil *Squalodon* to the existing *Inia* of Brazil, is tolerably complete. He cites frogs as being utterly isolated; though, according to an American herpetologist (Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia), species with salamander vertebræ, ribs, and sternum occur in every ditch in Europe.

His treatment of the subject of interruptions in the series of life, though not so intended, is much like that of the opponents of development, and may be thus answered. A later fauna, separated from an older by an interruption, as described, may not necessarily be believed to have descended from the latter, but to have resulted from its abode by migration. This is what is to be looked for; since, in the repeated oscillations of the earth's crust, portions newly elevated above the water must derive their fauna by migration from regions which have long been habitable. Until other countries than Europe have been carefully studied paleontologically, it is premature to conclude respecting the geologic record.

The seventh chapter, on Species and Space, has still less bearing on natural selection and evolution. It contains many interesting facts and a good many errors; for instance, those quoted from Günther as to the existence of identical species and genera in localities far removed from each other. The definitions applied by this author to genera and species among reptiles and fishes are so general and superficial as to vitiate entirely all generalizations as to geographical distribution, etc., based upon them, and to render it necessary that his work should be revised. Until this is done, conclusions such as Mr. Mivart records can scarcely be received in the United States.

He pretends also (p. 154) that but a small advance has been made in the succession of organic forms, and says "organic evolution had already run a great part of its course—perhaps the longest, slowest, and most difficult part of that course"—at the period of the Upper Silurian. He illustrates this extraordinary assertion by the statement that the vertebrata of the Upper Silurian were fishes of the very highest groups that have ever been developed—viz., the Elasmobranchs (Sharks) and the Ganoids," etc. The truth of this statement we deny, and assert that Mr. Mivart so totally misunderstands the case that Mr. Darwin has little to fear from this part of the criticism. No doubt the fishes alluded to possess qualities which pertain to the higher vertebrates; and it is precisely on this account that they are low, not high, for these generalized groups are always recognized as the parents of more distinct groups of modern eras. The orders mentioned are all the less of fishes on this account, not having had time to undergo that specialization of structure which makes fishes what they are. Were all the chapters of Mr. Mivart's book like the present one, it might well be termed, in the words of a distinguished French academician, "*La science mousseuse.*"

The chapter on homologies is highly interesting. Mr. Mivart discusses not only the homologies of parts of different animals, but those of symmetrical parts of the same animal. He believes the latter to be explicable by an innate tendency as wonderful as the former, and cites cases of symmetrical diseases in evidence of its existence.

Passing a chapter devoted to a consideration of the origin of duty, in which he ably argues the intuitive side against the utilitarian, we reach his final attempt to assign the phenomena previously passed in review to a sufficient cause or law. He first expresses a conclusion in the following words: "But are there any grounds for thinking that in the genesis of species an internal force or tendency interferes, co-operates with and controls the action of external conditions? It is here contended that there are such grounds; and that, though inheritance, reversion, atavism, natural selection, etc., play a part not unimportant, yet that such an internal power is a great, perhaps the main determining agent." By comparisons with the inorganic world and from the evidence already deduced from zoology he argues that an internal force must be sought for. Of the mode of its operation he speculates as follows: "It seems probable, then, that new species may arise from some constitutional affection of parental forms—an affection mainly, if not exclusively, of the generative system." He then quotes the facts of Darwin and others, showing the extreme susceptibility of this system to causes which tend to sterility. To the mode in which the internal power of variation acts he says "we have little clue"; but he compares the new results to the change of crystalline forms supposed to arise from a change of incidence of forces. The whole succession, however, he believes to have evolved under the influence of intelligence, which has attained beautiful results through devious means, which thus differ from methods of human intelligence.

These points, selected from a considerable mass of suggestion and speculation, express the main conclusions to which Mr. Mivart attains, though the first (as to an internal force) is the only one to which he fairly commits himself. As regards this point, though to the general reader it may have a meaning, to the scientific thinker we should judge it to be highly unsatisfactory. Mr. Mivart gives no clue what. ever to the qualities of this force, nor to its relation or correlation with other forces of Nature. Until some definition derived from its mode of operation shall be applied to it, it must be regarded as a mere *Deus ex machina*. His suggestion as to the impressibility of the "generative system" does not amount to a theory; and, were it so held, it could be shown that much better ones have been proposed.

By the thoughtful reader, then, *The Genesis of Species* will be regarded as a useful repertory of facts, many of which are used with much skill in disproving the claims of natural selection to be the prime law of development; while it fails to substitute anything but an undefined and unknown "force" in its stead.

Mr. Mivart's work has, however, a special interest to Americans, which we proceed to explain.

He borrows many facts and ideas from his many distinguished countrymen, and represents the latest results of their thoughts, in order to correlate them with his own conclusions. In accordance with scientific and literary honesty, he credits these with their mental products, and does it in the fairest manner. We regret to say that he has not done so with regard to American authors—at least, so far as regards their conclusions; and he has not only, in his prominent ideas, copied from or repeated them, without acknowledgment, but has failed to notice or profit by the advances which they have made. This we ascribe to the *insularity* which characterizes some English society, but which the example of such men as Prof. Huxley should have banished from science.

In the first place, he utterly ignores the embryological investigations of Prof. Agassiz, which show the resemblance of low types to the undeveloped stages of higher ones. He treats in the same way Prof. Cope's demonstration of the identity of stable genera with transitional stages of other genera. He *appears* to be unacquainted with the law announced nearly simultaneously in the year 1866 (four years prior to Mr. Mivart's publication) by Prof. Hyatt, of Salem, and Prof. Cope, which the latter calls that of "acceleration and retardation." In defining the place of this law, Prof. Cope says ("Origin of Genera," 1868, p. 79): "While Nature's series have been projected in accordance with the law of acceleration and retardation, they have been limited, modified, and terminated by the law of natural selection." Here is not only Mr. Mivart's force, but its supposed *modus operandi*; and Principal Dawson has characterized the theory as the most promising yet produced. The demonstration of this law in the above-mentioned work involved many points discussed by Mr. Mivart; and he has sometimes repeated them, and seldom improved on the treatment of them.

Thus, his often repeated view—that specific forms may appear suddenly, and not by gradual addition of minute characters—was not only proposed, but reduced to a demonstration, by Messrs. Hyatt and Cope, and has been verified in America by Packard. Prof. Cope uses it to prove "acceleration."

Mr. Mivart's objection to natural selection on account of "closely similar structures of diverse origin" (chap. iii) is stated by Prof. Cope in fuller form, that similar functions are performed by nearly similar structures of different origin in different forms of animals (see "Origin of Genera," p. 66), and the structures adapting tree-frogs to their life are cited as examples.

His theory of a "force," unmeaning as it is, appears several times in Prof. Cope's essay quoted, and in a later one ("The Hypothesis of Evolution") it closes the line of argument as its ultimate conclusion. Even the supposed mode of operation of that "force" is stated in the clearest manner in the latter paper, almost exactly as Mr. Mivart has expressed it a year later. Prof. Cope says of the two views of evolution already mentioned: "The first lays stress on external surroundings, etc.; it is the counterpart of Darwin's natural selection. The second view recognizes the workings of a force whose nature we do not know, whose exhibitions accord perfectly with their external surroundings, without being under their influence, or more related to them as effect to cause than the notes of the musical octave or the colors of the spectrum to each other." Says Mivart (p. 244), writing of his "force": "The results of these combined internal powers and external influences might be represented under the symbol of complex series of vibrations (*analogous to those of sound or light*), forming a most complex harmony, or a display of most varied colors."

It ought to be mentioned that two of the essays which we have quoted—Seeley on "Ornithosaurs," and Cope on the "Hypothesis of Evolution"—were issued in 1870, while the "Genesis of Species" appeared in 1871—possibly too early for the author to take advantage of them.

We hail the publication in America of such books as Mr. Mivart's with much satisfaction, as furnishing food for useful thought. It also frequently (though not particularly in this instance) affords the best mode of informing the American public of what is doing in American science.

MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

In the *Atlantic*, Mr. Howells finishes his series entitled "Their Wedding Journey." These articles have steadily improved with the increasing interest of the places they describe. The delicacy and the humor of their style are too subtle to be widely popular, they require a good reader, but they are worthy of the best of readers. *Per contra*, there are some minor blemishes about Mr. Howells's art. He shares in that amusing local superstition prevalent among Bostonians, that they are not as other men. This weakness, entertaining at first, becomes tiresome from frequent repetition, toward the close of these papers. Mr. James finishes, somewhat abruptly, his good story called "Watch and Ward"; and Mr. Fields again describes, in the final number of "Our Trumpeting Gallery," his hunger, as he calls it, "to stand face to face with the distinguished persons in English literature." We are content that we are to hear no more at present of this "hunger." Mr. Bret Harte has another wild story, entitled "The Princess Bob and her Friends." It seems to us to be a little under the standard of his better work. Mr. Clarence King's "Shasta" is a sketch of travel which, if it has no marked literary beauty, is, at least, pleasantly free from melodious raves. Mr. Longfellow has some melodious verses, called "The Legend Beautiful."

We have received the first number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of New York*. This magazine is designed to record the proceedings of the Institute, and to present brief papers of interest upon anthropological subjects. Mr. E. J. Squier has in the present number a paper upon "Antiquities from the Huanu Islands of Peru"; Dr. Paul Broca writes interestingly upon "Trepanning among the Incas," and gives an account of the recent "Progress of Anthropology in Europe and America." The magazine is well printed; and, in the phrase of the latest philosophy, is a creditable phenomenon in the career of American evolution. (Westermann & Co., New York.)

We have received the seventh volume of the *The Witness*, a monthly religious paper, edited and published by James Inglis, of this city.

The Galaxy has an account of "Black Friday" in Wall Street, September 24th, 1869, by Mr. Wm. R. Hooper; and a second paper by Mr. Welles upon "The Origin and Command of the First Three Naval Expeditions of the War." His object is to assign the credit of the capture of New Orleans to Admiral Farragut, who deserved it, rather than to certain other officers, who claimed it. He contrasts effectively the bold attack of this gallant sailor, in dashing through the fire of Forts Jackson and St. Philip under a full head of steam, with the tactics of Admiral Porter, whose wordy plan for reducing these forts reads now as one by Mark Twain might read: "Attack the forts," advised Admiral, then Commander Porter, "by laying the big ships close alongside of them, avoiding the casemates, firing shells, grape, and canister into the barbette, clearing the ramparts with boat-guns from the tops; while the smaller and more agile vessels throw in shrapnel at shrapnel distance, clearing the parapets and dismounting the guns in barbette. The large ships should anchor with forty-five fathoms of chain, with slip-ropes; the smaller vessels to keep under way, and be constantly moving about, some to get above and open a cross fire; the mortars to keep up a rapid and continuous fire, and to move up to a shorter range." And he adds a number of "objections to running by the forts," which objections we presume he would very gladly recall since Farragut ran by them so boldly and successfully. The current serials are continued, and Mr. S. S. Rockwood has some English hexameters—"In a Hospital." We think them, indeed, to be a little halting. *The Galaxy* continues to be a shade above all other magazines in one matter of proof-reading. Thus "M. E. W. S." must be terrified by the absolute eruption of misprints that occur in his, her, or its sketch of travel called "From Basle to Domo d'Ossola."

—The abridgment of President Porter's work on *The Human Intellect* will be cordially welcomed by many professors in our colleges, and by other teachers and students. The original work is an encyclopædia in size. Even the abridgment is one of the bulkiest of college text-books, and it is meat which will task the digestion of any senior class in the time allotted to the study of the intellect. President Porter's reading includes contemporary Germany and France, as well as the old authorities of Greece, and of the time of Locke and Reid and Hamilton. He handles almost every point which any one else has touched, and many new ones. He seems to labor no more in disposing of Hegel and Herbart, Mill and Hamilton, than the thrice-slain chimeras of Hume and Berkely and Brown. As a text-book for students in our colleges these very merits are often its defects. There is too much of it. So many errors are explained, so many definitions and distinctions laid down, that the beginner tires in the labyrinth of preliminary hedging. The never-changing case of statement leaves the discussions without relief. Our young philosophers like a good hard tussle now and then—to meet a living Apollyon straddling over the way; and not Popes and Pagans only, that can do no more than sit in their cave's mouth, and grin at them as they pass. The style is too learned. The language seems chosen in view of a host of errors to be guarded against not so as to make a lively impression, support defensible formulæ, like mobly's Catechism, or Confession aith. We cannot agree with some of the central opinions of the work. As to sense-perception, we do not believe that its essence is to be found in the mind's locating itself in the different parts of the body where sensations are said to be felt. The mind has special relations to the brain, and knows the affections of the body not by being present in substance to them, but by signs which are transmitted by the nerves; and the mind is located in the body just as truly when it is reasoning, or loving, or choosing as it is when perceiving. Sense-perception is the locating of the material causes of our sensations. The maimed man locates the cause of his pain in his lost leg. We locate color in remote objects. As to the representative faculty, we cannot agree that the object of memory or imagination has no resemblance to an object of perception. When a bush, in the dusk, is mistaken for a man, the work of perception and that of imagination are pieced together, and are so much alike that we cannot tell where one ends and the other begins. Such cases are numberless. How can it be said that there is no resemblance between the taste of cakes in the mouth and the remembered taste which makes the mouth water? As to reasoning, we cannot agree that geometrical deductions and the like depend on the relation of cause and effect. But this is no place for an investigation of such questions. The whole book constitutes a system which will demand the attention of students of the history of mental science. (C. Scribner & Co.)

NOTES.

AMERICAN.

Messrs. F. B. Felt & Co. will commence immediately the publication (by subscription) of *The National Encyclopædia*, A Compendium of Universal Information, by L. Colange, LL. D., editor of Zell's popular "Encyclopædia." To be completed in 18 semi-monthly parts, at 40 cents each, the whole to form one volume, royal 8vo. of over 1,000 double-column pages, with 500 wood-engravings. It is designed to be full in all departments....

At Hampton an illustrated monthly 4-page newspaper, 24x36 inches, is to be issued, called *The Southern Workman*. It will be a mission enterprise, devoted to the industrial classes of the South, especially to the freedmen, and will be edited by Mr. S. C. Armstrong. Contributions may be sent to the business manager, Mr. J. F. B. Marshall, Hampton, Va....The Rev. T. D. Talmage has a book in press entitled *The Abominations*....Holt & Williams publish new editions of Friedrich Spielhagen's excellent tales—*Through Night to Light*, and *Problematic Characters*....As an illustrated paper *Every Saturday* is to be discontinued after the present year, and will return to its original form, in January....Mr. Longfellow's new poem is called *The Divine Tragedy*.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Bate, the Baptist missionary in Allahabad, is preparing a Hindi dictionary, which will contain 37,000 words—twelve thousand more than are contained in the largest Hindi dictionary yet published. The latest work of the kind in Hindi is already 26 years old, and has been for years out of print....Anthony Trollope writes for the daily and weekly newspapers, besides producing novels in remarkable quantity....The London *Spectator* suggests that "Mr. Browning or Mr. Buchanan," as the material "for a genuine poem, founded on facts, of which the nation has reason to be proud," the stoker's thrilling description, as published in the *Daily News*, of the wreck of the ironclad "Megæra"....The *Cornhill Magazine* has an able paper on *Dræidilua Folk Songs*....Sir Edwin Landseer has had a relapse, and his condition excites some anxiety. He recovered sufficiently from his late severe illness to resume his painting; but his old malady has again attacked him....A new Arthurian poem, of considerable length, by Mr. Tennyson, is to appear in the *Contemporary Review* for December. The title is *The Last Tournament*....Mr. Kinglake is said to be deferring the publication of the concluding volume of his *History of the Crimean War* until the interest in last year's war has sub-sided....Mr. Morris's new poem, the title of which will be *Love is Enough*, is to be published shortly.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The State of Europe During the Middle Ages; by Henry Hallam, LL.D., F.R.S. Scott Series. 12mo., pp. 704. Harper & Brothers. $2 00

Dogs and their Ddings. By the Rev. J. G. Mortie, D.D., Author of "A History of British Birds," etc.; Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 184. The same. 2 00

Darwin and Agassiz; A Novel. By T. A. Trollope. 8vo, paper, pp. 175. The same. 0 50

The National Songs of America. A Collection of Oratorio and Opera Choruses, Glees, etc., for the use of Musical Conventions and Singing Societies. Compiled by L. O. Emerson. 8vo, pp. 203. Oliver Ditson & Co.

Book-Keeping by Double Entry. Explained and Practically Illustrated. By Thomas Jones. 8vo, pp. 203. D. Appleton & Co.

The Prisoners of St. Lazare. Translated from the French by Mrs. E. M. McCarthy. 12mo, pp. 154. The same.

The Historians' History of Rome and Judea. By G. J. Whyte Melville. 8vo, paper, pp. 176. The same. 0 60

The American Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson. Being the History of what they Saw and Did in the United States, Canada, and Cuba. 40c. pp. 64. The same.

A Household Book of Songs, for Four Voices. Collected and arranged by F. Crosby Brownson and C. A. Dana. 4to, pp. 154. The same.

Nicholas Nickleby. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 338. The same. 0 75

A Compendious Grammar of the Greek Language. By Alpheus Crosby. 12mo, pp. 271. Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.

Æsthetics; or, The Science of Beauty. By John Hunter. 12mo, pp. 305. The same. 2 00

A Treatise on English Punctuation. By John Wilson. 12mo, pp. 52. The same.

Bartholomew's Mining-Book. 8vo, paper. The same.

History of the Cross. The Pagan Origin and Idolatrous Adoption and Worship of the Instrument of Redemption. By Charles Sotheran. 8vo, pp. 86. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The Revelation of Science Contrasted with Custom and the Law of the Decalogue. By Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., President of Harvard University, M. D. The same.

Man's Place in the Universe; or, Conversations on the Religion of Humanity. By C. G. David. 12mo, pp. 111. New York: C. G. David.

The Funny Philosophers; or, Wag and Secret-hearts. A Novel. By George Yeklott. 12mo, pp. 82. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Wild Ireland, Recollections of Some Days and Nights with Father Michael. By B. Doubleyou. 8vo, paper, pp. 75. The same.

Light and Truth; or, Bible Thoughts and Themes. By Horatius Bonar, D.D. 12mo, pp. 350. Robert Carter & Bros.

Vital Magnetism and the Composition of Vital Magnetism and its Application to the Treatment of Disease. By Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., Magnetic Physician. 12mo, pp. 216. Boston: Wm. White & Co.

Mental Disorders; or, Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System. By Alfred Haviland, M.D. 12mo, pp. 487. The same.

Mared Braose. By Miss Walbrook, author of "Alice Vale," etc. 12mo, pp. 204. The same.

Looking Beyond; a Souvenir of Love to the Parents of an Infant Son. By J. G. Barrett. 12mo, pp. 101. The same.

Beautiful Snow, and other Poems. By J. W. Watson. 12mo, pp. 160. J. B. Peterson & Bro.

Rose Foster. By G. W. M. Reynolds. 8vo. pp. 637. The same. 1 50

Kate O'Donoghue; A Novel. By Charles Lever. 8vo, pp. 183. The same. 0 75

The Children's Friend and Anniversary Gem. By Mrs. E. R. Boyd and Emma M. Johnston. 16mo, pp. 151. Philadelphia: J. P. Skelly & Co.

Sacred Geography and Antiquities. By F. R. Farrow, D.D. 12mo, pp. 685. American Tract Society. 2 00

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INCOGNITA.

BY S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

At Athens dwells the woman who hath bound
My spirit with a spell, and made me hers
Long as the warm blood pulses through my veins
Where stands the fane of Theseus, there she dwells,
Within the shadow of Minerva's shrine.
The cavern region where old Socrates
The luminous circle, the azure-vaulted Pnyx
Where great Demosthenes the state controlled
With matchless eloquence, are near the spot
Wherein she dwells, while circling round her rise
Her native mountains, smit with roseate gleams,
Between them gray old olive groves and wealth
Of crimson flowers upon the storied plain,
Whose rocky fountain is silvered by the foam
Of the sapphire sea, lit by the solemen's sails.
And there she dwells of whom I speak, amid
The glories of her native land, how fair,
While seasons change, her beauty changes not;
The fleeting years go on, but still abides
Her power to charm and steal the hearts of men.
Two thousand years have June's soft zephyrs breathed
Therose's perfume on that noble brow,
Two thousand years Hymettus' bees have hummed
To her the blooming of the almond buds,
And still her features wear exquisite grace,
A tenderness ineffable, a smile
So beautiful, that from the first my soul
Was strangely moved, and to myself I thought,
Oh! that those eyes could but return my gaze,
That round my neck those perfect arms would twine,
That I might gather kisses from those lips,
And hear her warble love's delicious strains,
And thus I stood and mused upon her face,
Silent by a futile longing, while she wove
The subtle thrall that made me her's forever.

THE SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE.

BY REV. JOHN W. DODGE.

"EVERY organized being," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, "always lives immersed in a solution of his own elements." Our bodies, for instance, are composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, etc.; and the air contains all the principal elements while the others are supplied by our nourishment. It is equally true that we live from infancy in a moral solution of the soul's elements. The stronger natures make the atmosphere for the rest. From some there flows out a kind of ethereal sunshine, that softens all the climate about them and melts into other souls. It is the expression of deep, full healthiness of nature. On the contrary, some are mentally diseased, and the delicate organism of brain and nerve is full of internal discord; and why should not the atmosphere they generate be distempered and ungenial?

The atmosphere that we make is the final test of our quality. There is no such thing as counterfeiting it, either by words or smiles. "One may smile and smile and be a villain," as Hamlet says; and this it is that betrays him. There are many who wear the grab of sociality that are destitute of the grace itself. They possess ease of manner, and adroitness in making the rest of social exigencies. One is pleased with their ready invention and graceful fluency in conversation. They are the life and sparkle of the circles in which they move; but there is withal a certain flimsiness to their cordiality. Their smile is like Burns's snowflake on the river—

"One moment white, then gone forever."

They give vivacity to society. They are like the foam of sea-water—beautiful to behold, but it is bitter sea-water still. There are others in society who pass as silent people. They are not handy in using their sentiments like pocket-change; but the mellowness of their natures exhales unconsciously from a sweet fountain within. As was said of Schiller, "their genius is not an Æolian harp for the common winds to play with, and make wild, free melody; but a scientific harmonica, that, being artfully touched, will yield rich notes, though in limited measure." Their gifts are not unfolded, and yet the influence of their generous natures is felt. Even when enveloped in a caustic sheath, a genial heart makes its appropriate atmosphere. Nobody doubts Thackeray's kindliness even while he is drawing such characters as Becky Sharpe and Blanche Amory; while Voltaire, with all his bluntness of manner, is felt to be cold and cynical. A certain repulsive gust smites you as you open some books, as when you open a door into the wintry air. It hacks like a dull blade. Some journals are imbued with such a spirit, and circumfused with an ungenial atmosphere. Some editors seem to be constantly seeking for the little and the false, to turn it into ridicule. They are pungent and sarcastic, that they may enjoy the embarrassment caused by it; illustrating the spirit of comedy—"the representing men worse than they are"—with this exception, that, while true comedy does it that men may be ashamed of their faults and reform, they do it to enjoy the absurdity they have revealed and mock at it. But no man is fit to be the editor of a popular newspaper who has not a kindly fellow-feeling toward men generally, and a disposition to take cheerful views of human nature. Let his criticism be as incisive as a keen intellect and practiced eye can make it; but let him have also an impressibility to the generous aspects of life, and a genuine sympathy for the weakness s of men, for the atmosphere of the sanctum is felt in all the homes of the land.

The arbitrary distinctions of society—as, for instance, those between the professions—do not affect the social atmosphere as much as might be imagined. These are only the clothes men wear. The clerical profession might be supposed, from the seriousness of its themes and the profound earnestness of its spirit, to be incompatible with gentility; but it is a fact that no class of men are more fresh or hearty in their feelings and no gatherings are more genial than those of ministers. There is a couplet touching this subject that ought to have been nailed before this time:

"Is he a Churchman, then he's fond of power;
A Quaker, sly: a Presbyterian, sour."

But, to take a historical case, the good Dr. Primrose, the Vicar of Wakefield, is certainly none the less tender-hearted for his clerical office, even under the most disastrous circumstances. If the Presbyterians are sour, it is a very pleasant sour, if what we happen to have known may be taken as representatives.

The secret of popularity is the human charm with which some beautify everything they touch. We can apply a stanza from our poet of the Merrimac to himself:

"Our homes are cheerier for *his* sake,
Our Sundays brighter blooming;
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for his coming."

This is the thing that crowds the halls of every town and city in the country to hear John B. Gough. He carries with him an atmosphere that fascinates the people. His heart has touched both extremes. He has taken the Earl of Shaftsbury by the hand as a friend and collaborateur, and wept with the wretched wife of the drunkard. It is a touching indication of the man that he keeps in his parlor the little worn Bible his mother gave him, when a boy, beside the massive and elegant volume presented him by the reformed drunkards of London. We were never more impressed with the fact that personal popularity depends on genial heart qualities than during a day spent at his hospitable mansion, at Hillside. Whether entertaining his hosts of admiring friends, or frolicking with his children (himself the veriest child of them all), or leading their hearts upward in prayer and song at the family altar, he is the same sunny and attractive man, the magnetic center of home life.

The different nationalities are circumfused each with an atmosphere of its own. Though sprinkled everywhere among civilized peoples, the Jew reminds you of the Hebrew spirit. He has still the air of one that is separate from his brethren. The Spaniard betrays himself by the flavor of romance that clings to him. Travel from Barcelona to Cadiz with a sensitive tourist like Hans Christian Andersen, whose page reflects the lightest changes of temper among the people, and Spain is one perpetual scene of childlike gayety, through which one feels the underlying recklessness, sensuality, and avarice. A delightful Mohammedan houri, with a cold, unloving heart.

We are accustomed to think of the French temperament as superficial and vivacious; but not overbearing and cruel, like the Spaniard. The Frenchman is interested in human nature; but does not warm very much toward particular individuals; he is sentimental, sportive, and skeptical when there is abundance of society; but he has not many homes. The German is earnest, true-hearted, and warm. While the French write novels on love that chill and disgust us, the Germans have presented the world with some of the most beautiful pictures of childhood and home. Herder, Klopstock, and Jean Paul are synonyms for kindliness of nature. Of the average Englishman, considered socially, Emerson has told just about the truth when he describes him "as a churl with a soft place in his heart, who says no, and your thanks disconcert him." There is a thick rind over the tenderness; but you have to believe in it. He is always ready to "deny the allegation and defy the alligator"; but, if you stand your ground, he relents, and favors you with a place at his dinner-table. Our social atmosphere is a little warmer than the English. Perhaps the expanse of country has deepened at the same time that it has widened our sympathies. The influx of the Scotch, Irish, German, and, in fact all other nationalities has gradually changed the original Puritanical type into the tolerant and all-assimilative American of to-day. It has everywhere its currents and counter-currents from local circumstances. In this sense there is an East and a West, a North and a South; and the lines of demarcation are almost as distinct as the mountain-ranges and the river-beds. But national education will do much toward equalizing the social standard. Home training of a higher type will do more, however. There must be more generally recognized a need of something besides eating, drinking, and sleeping in the *régime* of the family. Children should be brought up in sunshiny homes. The moral climate of the house has a wonderful effect on the temper. Is it a wonder that diseased natures grow more ill-humored under the east winds that fret them every day? A good home atmosphere gives a healthy appetite to children for all the higher nutriment. Music and song impart their own harmony in time to those under their tuition. The fresh bloom of flowers distils its gentle influence unrecked of. Pictures send down from the walls their more positive influences. Well-chosen literature, from the illuminated alphabets up through all the golden fancies of fairyland, develops the imagination. Healthy and hopeful views of life should prevail in the family, and Nature and art carry up the training in the outer world. Last and most potent of all should be the Christian spirit that bathes all in love and brings a heavenly benediction in its hands.

And so we wait hopefully for the golden day when the asperities of social life shall be smoothed away; when business men shall esteem the grace of courtesy; when politeness shall be practiced alike between rich and poor; when strangers shall be kindly welcomed in fashionable churches; when there shall be no more surly railroad conductors; and when boys shall glory in the muscle more than in the manners of savages. It it might only be!

Farm and Garden.

AGRICULTURE IN THE FAR WEST.

THE VALLEY OF THE PLATTE.

BY HENRY T. WILLIAMS.

II.

WEATHER.

Among the curiosities of weather is the annual rain fall. In the winter months it amounts to but 4 8-10 inches. The uniform dryness of the atmosphere and freedom from malaria render it one of the most salubrious states in the Union. In the summer months the rainfall is equal to the average of the other states further east.

From April to September the rainfall is:

In Missouri,	21 5-10 inches.	Average per year	39.3-10
" Illinois,	20 2-10	" "	37 5-10
" Indiana,	22 3-10	" "	34 4-10
" Ohio,	22 4-10	" "	40 6-10
" New York,	27 5-10	" "	42 5-10

The summers have sufficient rain for growing crops, and the quantity seems to increase yearly; so that the periodical cry of drought is rarely or never heard in Nebraska.

EMIGRATION.

The bulk of emigration to the state is now by small families, rather than colonies. This is the best way. Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin furnish the largest numbers. There are a good number of Europeans now coming in, and some from Canada; but the older Western States furnish a much larger proportion than the Eastern.

On the first six hundred and fifty miles of the road there appears to be little or no waste land; all is agricultural or grazing. Beyond this are mineral lands—gold, copper—and not good for anything else.

Mr. Loveland, who has been familiar with the entire country for many years, stated in his address that there are opportunities for wealth in this vast section yet undreamed of. This entire country is good for grazing, even as far as Montana. Nebraska is all as pasture land. Summer grazing reaches as far as Fort Kearney; then winter grazing begins, and extends further westward. Governor Hunt says that the Platte Valley is the best in the world; and for its cattle, sheep, wool, and dairy productions it will in time be unsurpassed.

BEARING OMAHA.

The best section of land is between Grand Island and Omaha—the grass is tall, the lands rich, and climate develops any crop in great perfection. At one station there had been gathered on the platform, especially for our inspection, some corn and potatoes and vegetables. The corn-stalks were nine feet high, and the owner said that his crop would average 60 bushels. Cabbages weighed 10 pounds; Early Rose potatoes 1½ pounds. And every potatoe out of a lot of six bushels averaged over a pound. This was in a section considered hitherto too cold for anything. There is nothing like a trial to convince the skeptics. At Gibbons we pass a colony of soldiers, who have taken up an entire township. The very day after they arrived last spring there occurred a severe snow storm, enough to discourage the most sanguine. The railroad company furnished them with cars until buildings and lodging could be provided; and now we see the plain dotted over with a large collection of little cottages. As we pass along, we meet with fine droves of cattle. By way of variety, some enthusiastic settlers, knowing of our approach, stopped the train, and filled the baggage car with melons for our delectation; and, with the huzzas of several wagon-loads of ladies, we speed away again, to eat and enjoy.

The rapid improvement of every village and town is remarkable; and the contrast between the energy and life of this year to the prairie waste of last year, as I passed over the same section—uninhabited and uncultivated—tell only too true a story that Nebraska is awake and gaining upon her rivals. If for nothing else than for the rich grass—which is excellent for hay, cuts easily, cures beautifully, and makes 1½ tons to the acre—the Platte Valley would be deserving of praise. It is pre eminently adapted for dairying and cattle-raising.

WHAT NEW SETTLERS CAN DO.

One settler came here a short time since and took up 160 acres of land, costing $540. He sowed 35 acres in barley, from which he reaped 920 bushels, worth 60 cents, or $540 in all, which paid for his entire farm. The work was done by himself alone, having no other help.

Other settlers coming here also find it comparatively easy to pay for their farms, the prices are so cheap. Railroad lands do not exceed an average price of $5 per acre, and Government lands are worth $2.50. Sod corn—*i. e.*, the first crop planted upon the first year's ploughing—yields from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, worth 30 cents per bushel, or 50 cents if fed to cattle. On land that has been cultivated several years the crop is increased to 50 bushels, shelled, per acre. Usually an income of $20 per acre is realized from corn; and one man, with a boy and two-horse cultivator, can easily manage 50 acres in a season.

Whether it is best for any one in good circumstances in the East to pull up stake and come West depends entirely upon the individual and his causes of dissatisfaction with the old farm. If he seeks for a more healthy home, then he will find Nebraska irreproachable in this respect. Although farms are cheaper here than elsewhere, and crops easily raised, yet prices are correspondingly low, and the scale of profits no greater than with less land yet higher prices near our Eastern markets. These Western lands we all look upon as worthy of improvement to all who have to make a change from necessity, for health, or to get cheap land or easier living. No where can any one get the necessaries of life—food for man and beast—so cheaply and with so little effort.

To the newcomer it may seem lonesome—at least, for a short time; but the bracing atmosphere soon exhilarates every one, and they go to work with more confidence and zeal. Neighbors come in, and soon there is a stirring town close at hand. The great Trans-continental Railway gives an impetus of life and energy and traffic all along the line, and both travelers and business steadily increase. It is only a question of very short time to see Nebraska a wealthy, well-settled state, and as famous as Iowa or Kansas for her productions, with still more enticing opportunities for the profits of cattle, sheep, and dairy industries.

Like all other Western communities, money is scarce and capital is dearly obtained. Most of the newcomers have but moderate means, and this is soon invested in land, houses, or stock and tools. No manufactories are here, to bring in and scatter their thousands of dollars monthly for labor. All must make their gain from the soil or the moving flocks. Of the choice between the two, the purchase of land is to be preferred by those who simply want a home and something to live upon. The care and management of cattle belongs only to those who have considerable capital, and they will invariably reap large profits. Nebraska is much better adapted to the cattle traffic than Kansas or Colorado.

Just at dusk of evening our train approaches Omaha, and our ride of six hundred miles is at an end. This country will be more highly appreciated by the traveler as he returns from the mountains. Its beauty seems to grow upon his senses, and his enthusiasm and admiration become more permanently fixed as he contrasts them with the arid plains of the still further West.

FAIRYLAND.*

BY ANNA WARNER.

"A CHRISTIAN," says some quaint old writer, "must be very careful to keep his spirits up when his condition in the world goes down." The words came to me this morning, when I thought of the condition of things in my Fairyland at this time of year. There is no time the season through when the garden should take such heed to its personal appearance as now. The spring promise makes you forget much; the summer fullness makes you overlook more. Even the blankness of winter brings its excuse; for what can you expect then? But the fall is a time of struggle and change and new relations, which may be very rich or will be very desolate.

Leave it to itself; let the weeds flourish and the flowers blow down; let the frost-bitten plants lean hopelessly upon their hardier neighbors, and the fallen leaves cover the ground with their damp mat, and your garden will be dreary with the forlornness of unblessed sorrow. Loss and disappointment and death have taken so much, let them even have the ghole!

Ah! that is a wonderful mistake in either case.

Look around, and see what the frost has spared. Make the most of it, cherish it. Clear away the wreck and rubbish of dead associations and useless regrets; especially uncart the woes and those "root-of-bitterness," which spring up but to trouble and defile. Remove with a smooth, clean cut the broken branches, the hanging shreds of summer glory, and look bravely at the ground which God has cleared. There is always work for you to do.

It is astonishing how much can be done in this way—what transformations spring up under the careful hand of the fall gardener. Whole beds of mignonette, that were choked with decayed leaves, shine out and bloom with more than summer fragrance. Late roses, blown from their support, and trailing their delicate buds in soil and ruin, once lifted up and bound securely, show tear-washed faces as lovely as any June-kissed darling of them all. The heartsease revels in the cooler, fresher winds, with eyes so large and happy and quiet that you cannot even miss the gay gladiolus and the dainty tuberose, that once bloomed near by. And though annulas are with-red, and balsams are brown, and the hundred little beauties of the summer sent into exile by Jack Frost; yet there are white wreaths on the honeysuckle, and a few glowing pinks, and chrysanthemums are in their glory. How strong they look! how warm in their bright colors! Even the pale and white-robed ones lift up brave faces to the wind. And, if there is a sigh and a thought in your heart for the more delicate spring blossoms, that decked the world

"When feelings were young and the world was new,"

still give thanks for these—for the glory of work and character and endurance, when the flush and promise of first things has passed away.

You will find it sweet work to make the most of these late beauties, training them up, displaying them to the sun. For chrysanthemums one or two barrel-hoops, trailing on cross-bars, make a very good support. They should not be tied up a stiffy, nor with the stems bound close together, so as to crowd the flowers.

In the house keep all your potted plants as cool as possible until they are a little wonted to the change. Of course, they must be safe from frost; and a few tender ones—such as the *Coreus* and the *Achyranthus*—like a really warm room. But most plants winter better in a dreamy state of inaction, unless you can give them the regulated temperature and moist air of a green-house. Put geraniums and fuchsias and roses, and even Lantanas, in a frost-proof room or cellar, and they will "worry through" the winter somehow, and come out all ready for pruning and planting in the spring. In this dormant state they need scarce any water. If you have more *zonale* geraniums than you know what to do with, set them close together in a box, packing it quite full, and fill in with earth. Or you may hang them up in your cellar, heads down, with no earth within reach, and they live even so. The greatest danger to house plants comes from overwatering and over-heating while they are in no mind to grow.

* Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by H. C. Bunce, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM OREGON.

A FINE display of fruits, grain, and vegetables was given last week at the rooms of Jay Cooke & Co., Wall street, this city, by way of astonishing the money-lovers of that thoroughfare, who do not often think of the agricultural resources of our Far Western States. These specimens had been brought from Puget Sound, Washington Territory, or latitude 48 deg. to 50 deg. On our Atlantic coast this latitude would carry us up to Nova Scotia, where fruits are an impossibility; yet on the Pacific coast the mild climate and balmy winds make the soil as productive as in New York and Pennsylvania. Among the curiosities were apples weighing two pounds; onions one pound; potatoes three pounds, the average of all one and a half pounds; a blackberry cane 15 feet in length; and a large variety of grains. The principal varieties were Tappahannock wheat from Lewis Co., Norway oats from Surriment, barley from Fidalgo Island, Blue Stone wheat, Cook's White wheat, and White Fall wheat, the average hight of stalk being five feet eight inches. Winter wheat averages 35 bushels per acre, and of uniformly large, plump kernels. Several Sweden turnips weighed 32 and 34 pounds. The original Sebastopol potatoe was exhibited, a large proportion of the apples were finely colored; but the green most predominated, showing a growth in a moist latitude. The richest colors are found in the dryest climate. These productions are raised in a country which will be the western terminus of the new Northern Pacific Railroad, when finished.

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AGRICULTURAL

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Insurance.

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

A DETAILED explanation is given in an adjoining column of a new form of Life Insurance, recently introduced by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city, and deserving of attentive perusal. On examination it will be found to contain unusual merit, and to supply a want long felt by the community.

Every man recognizes the duty of providing for his family; but with this is mingled a certain element of self-interest, and he is in some degree governed by a desire to prepare against the chances of his own immediate future.

In other words, it is by no means uncommon for men to seek for some benefit to themselves at the same time that they are securing a support for their wives and children.

The ordinary plan of life insurance, the prudence of taking which no one will dispute, is available only when death shall overtake the assured; and, although endowment policies are issued, payable during life, yet many are deterred from accepting the method on account of its additional cost.

The new system alluded to entirely meets the case, as by it the option is given to the assured to avail himself of the advantages offered, either by an ordinary life, by an endowment policy, or by a savings bank.

By a careful investigation of what is set forth in the explanation we refer to of the Tontine Savings Fund Assurance, as it is called, it will be seen that, if at the end of ten years the assured should desire to terminate his policy, he can do so by receiving back from the company the full amount of the premiums he has paid; or, in fifteen years, of fifty per cent. more than the assurance has then cost him; or, in twenty years, of one hundred per cent. more.

And, further, it is at liberty, at the expiration of either of these specified terms, to accept a paid-up policy for an amount which will vary in accordance with the periods of time he shall select on the issuing of the original, or to keep what insurance he may already have, with (in the ten-year case) his premiums nearly covered by accrued profits, and in the fifteen and twenty-year instances with the premiums fully covered, and in addition an annual income.

All this can be accomplished at the ordinary life-rates, and reflects much credit on the society who has devoted so much labor and research to the science of assurance; proving of what it is capable, and, under judicious management, how much benefit can be derived from it.

We refer again to the Equitable Company's statement, and to the figures which are given in connection with this new form of life assurance.

Financial & Commercial.

THE FAILURE OF SAVINGS BANKS.

THE sudden collapse of two of the savings banks in New York City—the Bowling Green and the Guardian Savings Institution—is an event which surprises no one who was acquainted with the management of these institutions or the general purpose for which they were organized. Both of them were chartered in 1868, and neither was wanted to serve any public interest. They were, like many other savings banks in the City of New York, the creatures of speculators, who desired places for themselves or their favorites, or designed thereby to facilitate their own selfish ends by gaining the control of large sums of money. The multiplication of savings banks in New York within the last few years—not to promote the interests of the poor and the laboring classes, but rather to make them the servitors of political and financial schemers who had axes of their own to grind—has become a very grave evil.

The last report of the bank superintendent shows that on the 1st of last January there were in the City of New York forty-two savings banks, having 410,189 open accounts, and owing $140,394,713 to their depositors. The average due to each depositor was a fraction more than three hundred and thirty-seven dollars, showing that this immense sum, for the most part, represented the earnings and savings of comparatively poor people. Many of these institutions, especially the older ones, conduct their business according to the legitimate idea of a savings bank; yet there are others, the most of them among those more recently established, that grossly depart from this idea. Many of them pretend to have a surplus, when they really have none; and some of them could not have paid their debts on the 1st of last January if their assets had been placed in the hands of receivers. Their number brings them into sharp competition with each other; and, in order to attract business, they are tempted to make larger dividends than they can afford to pay, creating the necessity of doubtful investments for the sake of high rates of interest. Some of them have adopted the system of "special deposits," which means nothing more nor less than borrowing money at four per cent., in the expectation of loaning it at seven per cent., and in this way making a profit.

We are persuaded, and have been for some time, that the savings bank system, so grand in its theory, and, when properly managed, productive of such vast good to the community, has in many cases been perverted to sinister and evil ends. No savings bank, if properly conducted, will ever take any such hazards as to put its own solvency in jeopardy, or make dividends on the theory of bribing a business. No legislature should ever charter a savings bank where it is not wanted, or in a locality where one already exists. All these institutions should be annually subjected to the most rigid official scrutiny as to their manner of doing business, the amount of their assets and liabilities, and the character of their investments. Everything which law can do should be done to make the primary requirement of a savings bank *safety*. The sacredness of the trust deposits that it should be placed beyond all the casual perils of business, beyond the reach of reform has taken a strong hold upon the people; and it is to be hoped that this spirit will reach savings banks, and compel the abuses which have been gradually creeping into the system, especially in large cities. It ought to lead to the adoption of a general law on the subject by each State, that will confine the system to its proper ideas, and furnish the highest possible guaranty against any perversion or misuse of the funds of depositors.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have a communication from "A Subscriber" in Rochester, which was mailed in Albion, who speaks of four "recommendations" of certain bonds, which, however, we never recommend, in any other way than by publishing the official facts in relation to them. It is not our duty, nor our province, in this department of THE INDEPENDENT, to recommend anything, beyond reporting facts, as accurately as our opportunities for information enable us to do. We aim to give the current financial news of the day, and we are careful to publish nothing as facts which we do not know to be such. We rarely offer an opinion, and when we do, we give it as such, and leave our readers to judge of its value. As to advice, we only give it when it is specially demanded, and very seldom then. In financial affairs it is almost impossible to obtain accurate information from any quarter whatever. There are always discrepancies in all official financial statements; and figures can so very easily be made to lie that in the reports of all incorporated companies, municipalities, states, and even from the National Treasury mistakes and misrepresentations are continually discovered. It is only a few months since that a committee of the most eminent merchants of the City of New York made a report on the accounts of Comptroller Connolly, after what they regarded as a thorough examination, which proved to be utterly false, and not within fifty millions of dollars of the truth. But nobody accused these innocent falsifiers and deceivers of the public of being knaves and swindlers, nor did any of the citizens of New York threaten to repudiate the city and county debt because it had been increased by the thieves in power nearly sixty millions of dollars in two years and a half. When the treasurer of the State of South Carolina published a circular with the official seal of the state, certifying that the entire bonded debt of the state was but $7,000,000, and the governor and the state agent both assured us that the interest on the bonds would be promptly paid, we published the same, and said that the bonds were then selling lower than any other securities in the market; which was the exact truth. And the interest has continued to be paid in July and in October, as promised. Last month the state authorities published another debt schedule, sworn to by the governor, in reply to an inquiry from a congressional committee, giving not only a statement of the entire debt of the state, but of its resources; and this schedule made the bonded debt, old and new, a little more than nine millions. At that time the governor was in New York, and we had a personal assurance from him that his statement was strictly correct, and that there was not the least reason to apprehend a non-payment of the January interest; nor at any other time. But, as the bonds continued to fall in the market, and the panic produced by the Chicago fire caused the holders of some of the January and July issues, which had been hypothecated by the state agent, to throw them on the Stock Exchange for sale, there came another rapid decline, and the state officials have given to the public another statement, making the total indebtedness of the state about $12,000,000. This is the last official debt statement made by Governor Scott and the state treasurer; but a correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Columbia, gives a schedule of bonds, from which it appears that the debt of the state is $15,000,000. But, as there is an evident disposition on the part of the *Tribune* correspondent to damage the character of the South Carolina officials, it is possible that he has given the financial affairs of the state as bad an appearance as figures will warrant him. Certainly he puts a much worse look upon them than has been done by an intelligent correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who was sent down to the seat of government expressly to investigate the matter. But, assuming the account published by the *Tribune* to be correct, still the condition of South Carolina, financially viewed, is more favorable than that of any other reconstructed states. Its governor, treasurer, financial agent, and its legislature may be a pack of ignorant, rapacious thieves and niggers"; but the debt of the state is only a third of that of North Carolina, and its interest has been regularly paid in gold, every quarter, up to the 1st of last month. The vigorous and malignant attacks made upon the state by the Democratic organ in New York, by all the Ku-Klux papers in the South, and by the *Tribune* produced the effect intended, of so alarming Wall Street and capitalists generally that the current price of the new South Carolina bonds were forced down to 25½ last week at the Stock Exchange. But the price recovered to 35¾ on Monday, and it must be remembered that all the bids for the old bonds, which are no more valid nor pay any higher interest than the new, were selling at 70 to 71. We have always cautioned our readers, in relation to these securities, that there was a great prejudice in the public mind against a state governed by "niggers and carpet-baggers"; and the Democratic organs at the North have done their best to intensify this prejudice, in order to divert attention from the wholesale thieves who were plundering New York. It is very evident, too, that the state officials in all the reconstructed states, South Carolina included, have a loose way of conducting affairs, and may not be wiser nor honester than the Tweeds and Connollys who manage affairs at the North. But the Southern states are responsible for the acts of their lawfully-constituted officials, and must pay their debts, whether they be large or small, as the people of the North are compelled to do. And they will do it. They will be compelled to do it by the public sentiment of the world. There has been no talk of repudiation anywhere except in North Carolina among the Democrats, and among a few of the same class in South Carolina, who accuse "the niggers" of dishonesty. The Democrats, however, are not likely to obtain power in South Carolina, and there will be no election held in that state until next year. In the meanwhile, Governor Scott will do his best to rectify things; but every one is as competent to judge of his ability to do it as we are.

The course of the markets has been without material change, and prices remain generally as they were at our last report. Money has worked easy through the week at 5 to 6 per cent.; but the last bank statement, which exhibited a loss of reserve to the extent of $1,500,000, caused a stiffening of the rates to 6 and 7 per cent. on Monday.

DRY GOODS.

THE week has been a quiet one, with moderate sales of domestic cotton fabrics and unchanged prices; and the month closes with the National Thanksgiving, which will call home dealers from the cities to their homes in all parts of the country, so that the present week will be a holiday season, and but few business engagements will be entered upon. December is never a busy month, except for settling up accounts and making preparations for the work of the New Year; but there will probably be more business done in the coming month than has been the case for some years, as the natural consequence of the interruption to trade occasioned by the Chicago fire. But for that tremendous disaster the results of the year's business in dry goods would probably have been more satisfactory than for any other year since the war. Notwithstanding the limited transactions of the past week in domestic goods, prices remain very steady, and no disposition is shown to stimulate purchases by reducing prices; though any attempt to buy largely would probably not be discouraged by a too rigid adherence to established rates, either in standard cotton goods or woolens.

Unbleached shirtings and sheetings are without material change of prices, although the quotations in some instances are ¼ cent a yard lower than last week. The sales have been light, but quite up to the usual business of the season.

There is no change to note in the quotations for bleached sheetings and shirtings, and the market is quiet rather than dull. Large transactions are exceptional at this season of the year, and prices remain steady with small sales. A large offer might lead to a small reduction, but without affecting quotations.

Printing cloths continue in good demand, and prices are well maintained, notwithstanding the limited market for prints. The sales of gray cloths for immediate delivery are small, because the supply is small; but large contracts are made for future deliveries, extending to next April, at 7⅞ to 8 cents for 64 standards.

Prints are not selling briskly, but prices are firmly maintained for desirable styles.

The *Evening Post* has recently been trying to prove that our manufacturers of prints were grievously oppressed by the tariff, which was framed, as it urged, for the protection of the manufacturers of cloths, leaving the suffering printers without protection, while the materials used by them were subjected to an extravagant duty. The *Post* showed itself woefully ignorant of the subject; for it so happens that all colored or printed cotton goods pay an *ad valorem* of 15 or 20 per cent. higher duties than the plain cloths, while madder, indigo, and other materials used by the printer pay no duty at all. The truth is, there is no branch of our manufacturing interests more thoroughly protected and encouraged than calico printing, and none which more strikingly exhibits the beneficent effects of the protective policy. While colored cottons of all descriptions pay 15 and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* more than the plain fabrics, colored linens, silks, worsteds, and woolens pay just the same duties as the uncolored.

Ginghams are in rather better demand, but chiefly to the better qualities. Prices are without change.

Cotton flannels are in moderately fair demand at steady prices, but the lower grades are a fraction off in quotations.

In other departments of domestic cottons there is no change of moment to report. Corset jeans and rolled jaconets have been reduced 1 cent a yard, and are steady at the reduction. Blue goods of the various makes are inactive, but not more so than is usual at this season.

Muslin de laines are without any special movement; the sales are on a moderate scale, and chiefly of the new designs. Prices are unchanged.

The business in woolen shawls is small, and the sales are mostly confined to purchases to make up assortments.

Cloths are in rather better demand by the clothiers, who are beginning their selections for the spring business. The season is almost over for overcoatings, and sales are small.

In fancy cassimeres there is a moderate business doing in the popular styles adapted to the city trade, and prices are well maintained. But there is very little doing as yet by the larger cloaking houses in the way of purchases for the spring business. Prices are steady, and will probably be a shade higher than last year's rates.

Satinets are in very limited demand, but prices are without change.

Blankets are firm in price, the sales are comparatively active, and the stock in first hands is small.

Flannels are selling more freely than usual this season, and prices are consequently firmly maintained.

In foreign dry goods there are no important movements to be noted. The clothiers are pickling lots of worsted and linen goods adapted to men's use for their spring business, and linens are a shade higher than they were last year. The auction sales are now made up mostly of odds and ends and broken invoices. The importations are still in excess of last year.

$100,000,000

5-20s of 1862 are now Called in for Redemption.

In view of this fact, it become important that holders of the called 5-20s should meanwhile avail themselves of the present favorable opportunity of exchanging their securities for a

BOND OF EQUAL SAFETY.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-twenty Bond who exchanges it NOW for Northern Pacifics thereby increases his principal from 12 to 14 per cent. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent., or from $60 in gold to $83.22 in gold.

These Bonds are based upon the AMPLEST SECURITY. They are a FIRST and ONLY lien upon the Road, its earnings, and, in addition, upon over 50,000,000 acres of land, susceptible of producing in abundance all the Fruits, Vegetables, and Cereals of the Eastern or Middle States.

The Bonds have 30 YEARS TO RUN, and bear interest at the rate of 7.30 PER CENT IN GOLD. They are issued both as Coupon and Registered Bonds, and are being freely purchased by capitalists and those who require a pre-eminently safe security.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia & Washington.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.]

BREADSTUFFS.—The Wheat market has been comparatively quiet, very irregular, and unsatisfactory during the week past. Shippers generally could not be induced to purchase freely unless at a material concession from prices asked early in the day. The arrivals have been large, and, with much firmness in freights and lower gold quotations, the more favorable Liverpool advices have failed to stimulate the inquiry or to arrest the downward tendency. Advices from Europe are the same as last noted. The Continental markets have not been so active as we had anticipated, nor do letters express an opinion favorable to an early rally, but look for it after the Holidays. Millers have purchased sparingly, prices being relatively higher than flour, and we find they hold very moderate stocks. At yesterday's market there was a still further decline in Spring, owing to liberal offerings and advance in freights. Winter was barely steady. The exports of the past week were 285,998 bushels, against 368,140 bushels last year, and the sales of the week were 729,000 bushels. The Flour market has been moderately active and very irregular. The trade generally are very well stocked with the medium and better grades; and, as the production of the grade is largely in excess of the home consumption, stock accumulates, and those disposed to sell promptly on arrival have found it very difficult to sell, especially brands valued at $8@8.75 per bbl. The low grades have been difficult of sale, and much irregularity in prices may be noted. There has been some inquiry for the low grades of Winter Wheat Extras for export, but the wants of shippers have been readily filled. The trade have purchased the better grades of Minnesota Extras quite freely, and with moderate arrivals holders have been able to establish some advance. The close is dull and lower for all grades. The sales of the week were 54,670 bbls., and the exports 17,793 bbls. Oats have been in more active demand, in part speculative, though chiefly for the trade, and prices have improved, with much variableness. Indian Corn has been quite active, but has constantly fluctuated, the declining gold, advance in freights, and variable reports from Liverpool being the chief causes. The demand has been partly for investment, but mainly for export and the trade. Rye has fluctuated, influenced by the variable news from the Continent and the decline in gold and the advance in freights. Since yesterday we have had a better demand for export, and some advance has been established. The arrivals have been fair, but we have reduced our stock very considerably, and holders show more confidence. Barley has been in fair demand, but at variable prices. The extreme prices claimed early in the week induced buyers to hold off. Since then holders of some descriptions have made slight concessions. On very choice qualities they make no abatement, in view of the light supplies, both present and prospective.

COFFEE.—Rio has been in active demand the past week, and the market presents a decidedly better appearance. The demand has principally been from the regular trade, although a fair business is reported for speculation. Prices show an advance of ¾ ct. gold per pound. Holders are very firm in their views at the advance and offer their stocks only sparingly. Other kinds are without improvement and stocks are accumulating in first hands.

COTTON.—With continued favorable advices by Cable the market has shown a better feeling, and considerable lots have changed hands at an advance from the closing prices of last week. The demand has been principally for export and spinning. The speculative inquiry continues limited. Futures have ruled barely active, mostly for November, and higher prices were obtained; but, owing to the "corner" noticed in our last issue being partially broken, the close is weak. We quote Low Middling at 18¾ cts. and Middling 19¼ cts.

HAY.—The market is fairly active, and prices are firm at $1.10 for Shipping, $1.20@$1.40 for Retail Lots, 75 cts. for Salt Hay, and 70@80 cts. for Clover. Straw is in fair demand, and the market is firm at $1.05@$1.10 for Long Rye, 80@90 cts. for Short do., and 75@80 cts. for Oats.

LEATHER.—Hemlock Sole has been in better demand during the past week, and the market is firm; but in prices we learn of no change; sales being large, principally to Eastern manufacturers. The demand is chiefly for middle Buenos Ayres. Receipts from the tanneries are to a fair extent, and the stock is full and well assorted. Union Crop is without change. Rough Leather is dull. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, heavy, 28@29 cts.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, middle, 28@29 cts.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, light, 26@27 cts.; Hemlock, California, heavy, 27½@28 cts.; Hemlock, California, middle, 27½@28 cts.; Hemlock, California, light, 25@26 cts.; Hemlock, Orinoco, etc., heavy, 26@27 cts.; Hemlock, Orinoco, etc., middle, 26@27½ cts.; Hemlock, Orinoco, etc., light, 24@25 cts.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22@25 cts.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 16@18 cts.; Hemlock, Rough, 29@32 cts.; Union Cropped, heavy, 36@37 cts.; Union Cropped, middle, 34@38 cts.; Union Cropped, light, 33@37 cts.; Union Bellies, 17@19 cts.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32@37 cts.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27@30 cts., currency, per pound.

MOLASSES.—Foreign grades continue quiet, and owing to the light stocks now here, holders are firm and offering sparingly; but in order to realize lower prices would have to be accepted. Domestic has sold fairly, but prices generally have ruled in buyers' favor. We quote Boiling grades 30@35 cts., and Grocery grades 38@45 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The Hog product has been sold with a very fair amount of freedom during the week under review, and large quantities have been engaged either for present or future shipment. The offerings, however, have continued fully equal to all calls, at times rather in excess, and the general tendency of values was downward. The supply of Hogs has been unusually large at all points and the weight extremely heavy, and packers evidently feel the necessity of keeping all outlets open and preventing as much as possible any tendency toward an accumulation here for the present. Still, of late, there has appeared less inclination to name concessions; and, though buyers threaten to withdraw should any higher figures be asked, they do not seem likely to gain further advantage on the new crop. Some portions of the old crop, especially Mess Pork, are too plenty, and must be sold low, if at all. Beef does not find buyers outside the ordinary jobbing call; but is held at full former figures, and owners are confident of an early increase of the export inquiry.

SUGARS.—Early in the week Raws were in active demand from refiners, but later have ruled more quiet, the extreme firmness of holders checking business to some extent. Refiners, having supplied their immediate wants, appear indifferent about purchasing unless at a concession from sellers' prices. The stock of Raws, although somewhat reduced, is far from the season. The demand for Grocery lots is only moderate. We quote Fair to Good Refining at 9¼@9¾ cts., closing rather tame at those figures. Refined Sugars have ruled moderately active, and, as the stock is running rather low, prices are supported at a fractional advance from last week's figures. We quote: Hards, 12¾@12¾ cts.; Soft A., 12@12¼ cts.; Soft B., 11¾@11¾ cts.; Soft Extra C, 11¾@11¾ cts.; and Soft Yellow, 10¾@11¼ cts.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOV. 28th, 1871.
[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

BEEVES.—The market is quiet and prices are lower.

MILCH COWS.—The market is quiet but firmer.

VEAL CALVES.—The market is dull but steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sheep are in limited demand, and, with moderate receipts, prices are firm. Lambs are quiet but firmer.

SWINE.—The market is dull and weak.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET PLACES.

	This week.	Last week.
Fancy	11¾@12	12¼@12¾
Extra	11 @11¾	11¾@12
First quality	10½@11	11 @11¾
Second quality	9¾@10	10 @10¾
Third quality	8 @9¾	9 @9¾
Inferior	5½@7¾	7 @8¾
Average of all sales about	— @9¾	— @10¾

GENERAL QUOTATIONS.

COWS AND CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice	$65@80	$75@80
Good	60@65	65@75
Fair	50@55	60@65
Inferior and Common	40@45	50@55

VEAL CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra and Choice	7½@8¼	7¾@8
Good	6 @7½	7 @7¾
Common	5 @6	6 @6½
Inferior	4 @5	5 @5½

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice, per lb.	6¼@6¾	6¼@6¾
Extra	5½@6	5½@6
Good	5 @5½	5 @5½

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
Offer a larger stock than ever before of Diamond and Gem JEWELRY, and unmounted matched Stones and Solitaires.
A few specimen Stones, absolute perfection. Some of large size.

BOYNTON'S
BRICK-SET AND PORTABLE COAL AND WOOD
FURNACES,
for Churches, Dwellings, Stores, etc. Superior to any in market.
Send for Circulars to
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., New York;
and BLISS & BROWN, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN C. HUTCHINSON,
Glove Manufacturer,
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.,
makes a Specialty of Lined Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
HAVE COMPLETED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS
FOR THE SEASON.
SEAL SACQUES,
In splendid assortments, including
NOVELTIES,
all at lower prices than last season.
Astrakan Sacques,
in every quality, and at low figures.
Their usual large lines in
Ermine, Mink, Black Marten, and Chinchilla.
A Select Assortment of
Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Black and Silver Foxes,
of special importations.
Fur Robes for Carriage and Sleigh Use,
including choice grades in
BLACK BEAR AND BEAVER.
A full assortment of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
Particular attention given to orders for
GENTS' SEAL COATS AND VESTS.
N. B.—A large lot of Beautiful Novelties in
Sacques, Muffs, Turbans, Etc., Imported from Paris, very Exquisite in style and finish.
Fur Trimmings in Large Variety on Hand.
502 and 504 BROADWAY.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST.
No. 265 BROADWAY.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, 1871.

THE following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	12¾	Wamsutta	8¾
Merrimack, D	11½	Garner & Co	11
Cocheco, L	12	Arnold	11½
Sprague	11¾	Hamilton	11¾
Pacific	11¾	Richmond	11¾
American	11½	Gloucester	11¾
Dunnell's	11¾	Manufac	11
Allens	11½	Lancaster	
Manchester	11¾	Oriental	11¾

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Roanoke	13
Hartford	11¾	Glasgow	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	14	Pepperell, B	13
Lawrence, D	11¾	" B	12¾
" K	10	" B	11¾
" H	9¾	" B	10½
" L	10¾	"	9¾
" H	9¾	Appleton, A	13
Pacific, Extra	13¾	Lawrence, O	12¾
" H	12¾	" O	11¾
" L	11¾	Boot, S	12¾
Atlantic, A	13	" O	11
" H	12¾	" H	10½
" L	12¾	" R	9¾
" W	11	Appleton, A	13
" N	10¾	Clark's	12¾
Augusta, A	11	Laconia, O	12¾
Stark, A	13½	" B	12¼
Massachusetts	12	" K	11
" XK	12	Lyman, E	12¾
Indian Head	11	" D	11¾
Exeter, A	11¾	Fremont, C	11¾
" B	11	Indian Orchard, A	12¾
Medford	11½	" B	11¾
Augusta	12¾	" BK	11¾
"	12¼	" XK	11¾
Pittsfield, A	11	" L	10
Nonantum	10¾	Great Falls, H	11½
Bedford, R	9¾	" J	11½
Pocasset	12	" E	11½
"	10	" B	11¾
Newmarket, A	11¾	Dwight, A	11¾
"	10¾	" X	11¾

BLEACHED MUSLIN.

New York Mills	21	Reynolds, AA	12¼
Wamsutta	20	Mystic Lake	11
Tuscarora	17	Ballou & Son	11¾
Bates	17½	Longdale	11
White Rock	17	Hill	11½
Forestdale	16	Barlett	11½
Masonville	17	" 36-inch	13½
Blackstone	15	" 31-inch	12
Hope	14	James S'n'g M'l'n	11½
Langdon	13	" 36-inch	13½
" 45-inch	16	" 33-inch	12
" 40-inch	14½	" 31-inch	11
Wauregan	14	Great Falls, S	11½
Pemgrad	13½	" M	11½
"	12	" J	11½
"	10¾	" E	11½
Utica	12¾	Red Bank	11½
"	11	" S	11
"	10	Waltham, X	11
Boot, R	15½	" 45-inch	15½
" H	14½	" 36-inch	13
" L	13	" 31-inch	11½
Ballou & Son	13	Bay Mills	11½
Green, G	13	Amoskeag, A	11½
Dwight	13	"	11
Long Cloth	15	Z	10½

DENIMS

Amoskeag	20	Otis Company, CC	17
York	18	" BB	16
Blue Hill	18	" AAA	20
Working Man's	14	Lewiston, Brown	18
Union	14	Columbian	24
Manchester	20		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	18	Whittenton, A	16
York	13	" BB	14
Uncasville	13	"	12
American	13½	Eagle	11
Hamilton	13	Hamilton	11
Everett	13½	Harmarker	11½

TICKS.

York, 32-inch	28	Pearl River	13
Amoskeag, A. C. A	20	Methuen, AA	13½
" A	18	Hamilton, Regular	11
" C	17	Willow Brook	21
" D	15	Everett	13½
" E	13	" Extra	15½
Conestoga, Gold Mine	18½	Hampden, CC	18
" Extra	16	Pearl River	16
" Extra, 4-4	23	Pittsfield	7½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	10½	Lyonsville	15½
Lacons	13½	Bates	10
Naumkeag	10	Indian Orchard	13
New Market	10	Everett	15

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	14	Appleton	14
Pemberell	13	Tremont	13
Laconia	14	Augusta	12½
Stark, A	14	Winthrop	

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	18
Hamilton	20	Syrangus	18
Manchester	20	Armures	19

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton	17½	Everett	17½
Laconia	16½	Amoskeag, A	21
Tremont, A	15½	Ellerton, H	15½
"	12½	P	13½
Nashua A	15	O	10

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, Corner 19th St.,
NEW YORK,
are now offering AT RETAIL the largest and finest assorted stock of
French Dress Goods,
English Dress Goods,
Plain Colored Silks,
Fancy Figured and Striped Silks,
Black Silks of every grade,
Velvets and Velveteens,
India Shawls,
Wool Shawls,
Mourning Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Velvet Polonaise, Waterproofs,
Ladies' Undergarments and General Furnishings,
Infants' Wardrobes Complete,
Gents' and Youth's Furnishing department, complete with every requisite,
Hosiery, Undergarments,
Buck, Castor, Dog,
Wool-lined, and Kid Gloves,
Blankets, Flannels, and Quilts,
White Goods and Linens.

PARIS NOVELTIES,
IN SUITS,
COSTUMES,
CARRIAGE, and
EVENING DRESSES.
Among which will be found some of the RICHEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT GOODS EVER IMPORTED, for sale at
VERY LOW PRICES.

FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S—
VIZ., SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, BLACK MARTEN, CHINCHILLA, SEAL,
AND MANY SPECIAL NOVELTIES.
FUR, SLEIGH, AND LAP ROBES,
A Large Assortment.

CARPETS.
5 Bales Aubusson and Smyrna Carpets, just Received.

Upholstery Goods.
Plain, Figured, and Striped TERRIES.
Plain and Figured FRENCH SATINS.
Tapestry PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
Swiss and Nottingham CURTAINS.
Applique and Guipure DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, etc.

Purchasers visiting the city are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive, at the Lowest Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, Corner 19th St.,
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MERINO UNDERWEAR,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Drawers,
AND
FINE FURNISHINGS,
UNRIVALED,
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway.

EVANS'
EVANS' PRICES FOR THE BEST MADE WINTER CLOTHING IN NEW YORK.
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver, $15
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver
OVERCOATS—Fine French Chat or Beaver
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla Beaver—Fast Color
OVERCOATS—French Fabrics in Silk & Gold Mixed
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis Goods
OVERCOATS—Fine French Indigo Blue
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor, all Colors
OVERCOATS—German Hunaway
OVERCOATS—Russian Castor—Most Imported
OVERCOATS—Russian Caracalla
Our New Style Cane Overcoats a Great Variety.
REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla, Fast Color
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Extra
WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cassimere
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimeres, $18, $19.50,
WINTER SUITS—$22.50
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin
WINTER SUITS—Fine Silk Mixed Beaver
WINTER SUITS—Finest Sakimo Beaver
Dress Suits of Finest Goods imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere, Fashionable Stripe, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $9, $9.50, $10.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, etc., in great variety.
Prices that beat the Market.
EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
68 and 68½
FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Spanish and German Spoken.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
RELIANCE WRINGER
have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining precisely what is wanted, and of producing a perfect machine. They have in no respect cut an ordinary NEW WRINGER, which they call the
"PROVIDENCE."
New. 1871. Perfect.
A GREAT IMPROVEMENT
OVER ALL OTHER WRINGERS.

IT SAVES LABOR. IT SAVES THE CLOTHES. It will Save its Cost every year. IT SAVES TIME.
IT WRINGS FASTER THAN BY HAND.
We consider the Providence superior to all others, for the following reasons:
1st. The ROLLERS, of large size and best quality of White Rubber, are all secured to their shafts in the most permanent manner, by the MOULTON PROCESS, making the BEST ROLLER IN THE WORLD.
2d The PATENT METAL JOURNAL CASINGS prevent any wear upon the journals.
[The wooden journals in which the iron shafts of other machines run soon wear, and the efficiency of the Wringer is thereby greatly reduced.]
3d. The DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS used on this Wringer give the utmost ease and steadiness in working, while the Cogs are all secured to their shafts in the most permanent manner, by the MOULTON PROCESS, making the BEST AND STRONGEST GEAR in the World.
4th. The ADJUSTABLE CURVED CLAMP readily adjusts this Machine to suit any size or thickness, making a perfect fastening. No wooden pegs or rubber straps on this Clamp.
5th. SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH, and BEAUTY are combined in this Machine, with all the requisites of a first-class Wringer.
PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
Providence, R. I.
11 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO
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